

Inhuman conditions' of republican prisoners shock Irish Archbishop

of the Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland, Dr Tomas O Fiaich, visited the Maze prison, Longh, on Sunday, had described conditions for the prisoners there as "inhuman".

Call for more flexible attitude

Annabel Fenniman
Republican prisoners in the prison, Long Kesh, are kept in inhuman conditions, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ireland, Dr O Fiaich, said yesterday. He visited the prison on Sunday. Three hundred prisoners are being held there in conditions which are described as "inhuman". The Archbishop said that the prisoners are being held in conditions which are "inhuman". He said that the prisoners are being held in conditions which are "inhuman". He said that the prisoners are being held in conditions which are "inhuman".



Dr. O Fiaich: "The Pope concerned."

US salmon blamed for food poison outbreak

By Hugh Clayton and Arthur Osman
Tinned salmon from Canada was blamed last night as the source of an outbreak of food poisoning that has made four pensioners seriously ill in Birmingham. The Department of Health and Social Security said that no one should eat tinned salmon from the United States.



Roses for the bride: Miss Christina Onassis and Mr Sergei Kauzov after their marriage at the Central Moscow Wedding Palace yesterday. Report, page 6.

Washington doubtful of early deal on Mr Shcharansky's release

From David Cross
Washington, Aug 1
Although various negotiations are under way to secure the release of Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, Soviet human rights activist, from a Russian prison, it is thought here that any deal with Moscow, probably involving an exchange of prisoners, is still uncertain at this stage.

Liberals may launch protest over Olympics

The Liberal Party is to take soundings to see if it should launch a campaign against the staging of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow to protest against the treatment of dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Government to stand firm against 'these criminals'

Northern Ireland Office last night said it was determined to stand firm against the demands of the IRA for the release of prisoners. The office said that it was determined to stand firm against the demands of the IRA for the release of prisoners.

Business confidence still low, CBI finds

Business confidence is still low despite the upturn in consumer spending, according to the latest Confederation of British Industry industrial trends survey. But the export trend is more encouraging and investment intentions are still strong.

Day's strike in Civil Service clash

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter
Talks over a pay dispute between the Civil Service Department and 183,000 blue-collar government workers ended without a solution last night, and will resume on Monday.

Flight chaos reduced

French air traffic controllers, who appeared taken aback by the chaos their work-turbulence has caused throughout Europe, are expected to meet today to decide what to do next.

Bating supermarket is forced out of business

Aug 1 - Aquamart, a bating supermarket, has been forced out of business after a dispute with the Channel Islands. The supermarket had been operating in the Channel Islands for several years.

Protest over advisers

A new rule enabling ministers' special advisers to stay on until the administration they serve is defeated was condemned by the staff side of the National Whitley Council representing Civil Service unions.

Ex-Leyland man's view

Graham Barton, a former British Leyland executive, said at the Central Criminal Court that the £15,000 from the Daily Mail for his account of "slush fund" activities at the motor company would have been compensation for the risk of destroying his job and career.

White Rhodesian sentenced to die

Eric James, a 32-year-old white Rhodesian, has been sentenced to death for the murder of two fellow employees at a goldmine near Salisbury.



WHERE IN THE WORLD WILL YOU FIND STANDARD CHARTERED?

Do you ever ask your bank where its overseas branches are? Or, are they in the countries where you want to do business? Ask Standard Chartered the same question. If it's Hong Kong you're interested in, we're the only United Kingdom bank with a branch network - over 80 branches.

Opel used to aid elephant

ten and a crane were used to help an Indian elephant named Tanya, when she slid at Dudley Zoo, West, last night. A veterinarian examined the animal, but the reasons for her collapse were not known.

Demand for prosecution of Iraq embassy staff

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Aug 1
The French prosecutor's office today decided to extend for 24 hours the detention of three members of the Iraqi Embassy staff being questioned in connection with a gunbattle at the embassy yesterday.

Gooch stars in England's win

England won the first Test match against New Zealand at the Oval by seven wickets, scoring 138 for three in their second innings. Gooch, of Essex, scored an unbeaten 91 but Brearley, England's captain, again failed with the bat.

Imposed press censorship in India

Julius Tomin addressed an open letter to the President of Czechoslovakia. Dr. G. H. Tomin, Professor of Law at the University of Prague, said that the Czechoslovak government had imposed press censorship in India.

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HOME NEWS

Unions oppose 'Civil Service status' for special advisers

By Peter Hennessy

The five-year rule limiting the stay in government of special advisers appointed by ministers from outside Whitehall is to be abolished. In future they will be able to stay until the administration they serve is defeated at the polls. A Civil Service Order in Council, 1969, is to be amended.

The change of policy, announced in a parliamentary written reply by Mr Charles Morris, Minister of State at the Civil Service Department, was criticised by the staff side of the National Whitley Council, which represents all Civil Service unions.

It said it overturned an agreement of 1972 requiring temporary civil servants, a category that includes special advisers, who remain in post for more than five years to submit to open competition organised by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr Peter Jones, deputy general secretary of the national staff side, said a protest would be sent to Sir Ian Brierley, head of the Home Civil Service, who had not consulted the unions.

After a leak of the Government's intentions appeared in *The Times* in May, Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the staff side, engaged in a correspondence with Sir Ian, who had not replied to his last note.

"We are not against special advisers, but we do not want

them to have Civil Service status", Mr Jones said.

Six special advisers will come up against the five-year barrier next March if Labour is in power. The Government took legal advice about the validity of present restrictions, which in common with most regulations introduced since the mid-nineteenth century, were intended to limit the scope of direct ministerial patronage in what is an impartial career Civil Service structure.

Mr Morris disclosed that the legal advice afforded the Civil Service Commission was: "That the courts might well take the view that the commissioners should, in forming their opinion, take into account that the natural meaning of a 'permanent appointment' is one which may continue until the individual appointed reaches pensionable age, and that an appointment which is intended to end at a point of time well short of the completion of a career would not be readily understood to be permanent."

In the light of this advice the commissioners have concluded that the appointments of special advisers, limited to the life of the current administration, are self-evidently not permanent, even if they are renewed beyond five years, and therefore do not require their certification.

The national staff side will discuss the new arrangements at its weekly meeting tomorrow.

Patronage delay, page 3

Police deny being indifferent over fire

By Robert Parker

Police officers in Greenwich, London, denied yesterday that they were indifferent to the cause of a fire that burnt out the Albany Empire, a multi-racial club in Creek Road, on July 14. They said the fire was being examined with an open mind.

Earlier, the All Lewisham Campaign Against Racism and Fascism (Alcaraf) and club staff had suggested that the fire had been deliberately started by a right-wing group and that the local police were apparently indifferent about it.

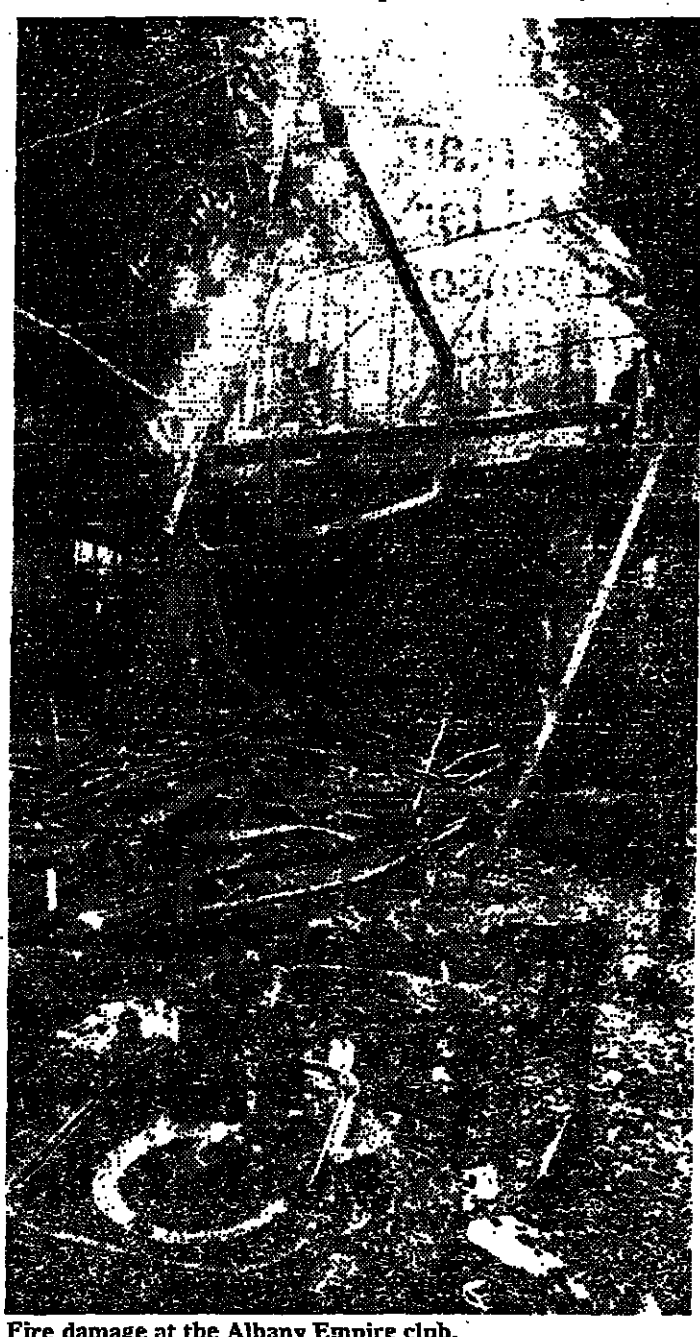
Mr John Jennings, chairman of Alcaraf, said three reports in local newspapers just after the fire quoted the police as ruling out arson and foul play and putting the cause down to an accident or natural causes.

"To my knowledge the police did not deny these reports at the time," he said.

The police said yesterday that investigations were continuing. They still had no idea about the cause of the fire.

After the fire, which caused damage estimated at £250,000, a note saying "not you", and bearing the number 88, was found. That was interpreted by Alcaraf as meaning Column 88, a right-wing paramilitary-type grouping.

The local fire station report said the cause of the fire was "doubtful". Fire Brigade headquarters explained yesterday that in fireman's jargon "doubtful" means that something malicious or untoward is suspected. When a report says the cause is doubtful, the police are called in.



Fire damage at the Albany Empire club.

'Sun' staff vote to stay out by 102-1

By Donald Macintyre

News Group newspapers management yesterday took the first formal step towards issuing redundancy notices to printing workers on the *Sun* as the paper's journalists again voted to stay out until at least 6 pm today.

But the journalists, who were dismissed last Thursday night, said that they were willing to resume talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, where pay negotiations ended in deadlock on Monday.

The management wrote to general secretaries and local chapter fathers (shop stewards) giving warning of possible redundancies and calling for immediate talks. By today the dispute had caused the loss of nine successive issues.

On Monday the management made productivity proposals which were rejected by union negotiators.

The management proposals are understood to suggest possible increases through:

- Attraction of staff through natural wastage;
- Use of existing staff to man a Glasgow desk when the paper starts printing in Scotland and more editorial content in proportion to advertising.

The chapel (office branch) declined to comment yesterday. It is understood that the vote to stay out until today was 102 to one, and that a proposal that the journalists should return for seven days was defeated by a margin of about four to one.

Mr Bert Hardy, managing director of News Group Newspapers, said last night: "If the chapel are willing to go back to work, we shall be willing to go with them."

The *Sun* has lost more than

34 million copies because of the dispute. Net cash losses are calculated to be running at £150,000 a day. The *Sun* management believes that the *Daily Mirror* has put on nine million extra copies, the *Daily Express* 6,500,000 and the *Daily Mail* 3,500,000 during the dispute.

A Newspaper Proprietors Association statement last night said that it noted that the National Union of Journalists executive had declared as a matter of principle that members should honour agreements and regretted that there was a clear breach of that principle in regard to the dispute at *The Sun*.

A letter from the management to the journalists yesterday said the former had guaranteed to complete its productivity plan "within seven days of intensive discussion with the chapel, once there had been a return to work". It said the journalists' refusal to work was preventing completion of a deal.

Journalists at the Press Association, who had been banning "flexible and good will working" at the news agency, voted yesterday to lift their sanctions until Monday to allow new talks to take place.

Both sides had received reports from separate consultants which are believed to suggest possible productivity increases.

Dr Owen slips disc

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, cancelled his engagements yesterday after slipping a disc. He was picking up one of his sons at his home in Narrow Street, east London, at the time.

Friendship suggested to keep dog at bay

By Robin Young

The RSPCA has proposed to advise custom-timed how to cope with unfriendly dogs. It b advice on information by Dr Michael Fox, a behaviourist and a psy who insists in his bo that dogs and dogs can comm for instance, by grinning another.

The leaflet does no grinning, but it rec talking to the dog in a way, or firmly, and to keep calm. "Try showing your fear", th says, adding unres a dog can read fear eyes and body moven

Even friendly dogs at occasional visitors b is their job to defe territory. The vis advised to respond in a way, never to snarl or hackles up, but above to run away. "That rel dog's chase response i in the runner getting

Ignoring dogs is b because it heightens th but it can also be soc acceptable in the canu to go forward.

Final advice from the Never stare at a dog, be interpreted as a c and provoke an attack other hand, if the dog tar up and its fangs b would be unwise to t eyes off him. The gol is: "If in doubt ba slowly, keeping the your sight at all times. How about you can unfriendly dog? (RSPC way, Horsham, Sussex, addressed envelope.)

Possible hint of a spring poll by Prime Minister

By Fred Emery

Signs that the Prime Minister and his senior colleagues have not completely ruled out the possibility of surviving another parliamentary session through an arrangement with the Scottish nationalists were seen in a delay announced yesterday to the Scottish referendum on devolution.

Mr Callaghan, at question time in the Commons, told Mrs Margaret Bain, SNP, (Dunbartonshire) that a new parliamentary session "must be awaited before the date of the referendum could be fixed."

It was later officially made clear that the Prime Minister had meant to say October, for, as arrangements stand, parliament is due to reassemble on October 24. Orders arranging the devolution referendums must be approved by both Houses, and it had earlier been assumed that the Government

would try to get them through before the summer recess. In that way the Labour Party could have fought an autumn election with the referendum officially set.

Now, one option at least remains open. According to one senior minister, the 11 SNP MPs may be offered a package in exchange for their support to keep the Government in business until next spring. The referendum and the election could be held at a time more suitable to the nationalists. The SNP is presumed, in that view, not to be keen to put its claims to popular support to the test in the wake of the Scottish by-election disappointments.

From the Government's view, a Spring election and referendum could be held on the basis of a new electoral register which comes into force on February 15.

Parliamentary report page 7

Former Leyland man 'created red herrings'

By Stewart Tendler

Crime Reporter

Financial reward was of secondary importance in giving the story of "slush fund" activities at Leyland to the *Daily Mail*, Graham Barton, a former Leyland financial executive, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The £15,000 would have been compensation for the risk of destroying his job and career.

Mr Barton, aged 34, and his wife, Fama, have pleaded not guilty to charges of forgery and deception involving one letter purporting to have been written by Lord Ryder, of Eaton Hastings, then chairman of the National Enterprise Board, to British Leyland's chief executive, and another said to be from a Bank of England official to the company.

Continuing a lengthy statement from the dock yesterday, Mr Barton repeated that the Ryder letter had come from a source he could not name. When its validity was challenged he had decided to take full responsibility and told the newspaper and the police that he had forged it.

At the time he did not think his action would lead to criminal charges. Later he made another statement to the police in which he decided to take the details of his forgery because it seemed the best way of obtaining his release from custody.

When he was thinking about giving his account of the matter to a newspaper he had realized that it would prompt an investigation into the source by British Leyland and he said he had "adulterated" some documents to hide their origins.

He retyped one letter to confuse investigators and that was why he had bought typewriters for a typewriter. Other changes had been made on documents. He had created "red herrings" for reasons of personal security.

Mr Barton described how his story had come to the *Daily Mail* and what had happened last May when the newspaper printed the "slush fund" allegations. He said he had discussed with Mr Nicholas Guitard, a freelance journalist, the type of newspaper to go to.

Mr Guitard had suggested the *Sunday Mirror* but Mr Barton wanted a newspaper that was independent and fairly popular. He told the court: "The *Daily Mail* most closely reached this specification."

Documents were given to the newspaper after an agreement that discretion would be used and the papers would be returned. However, one of the *Daily Mail* journalists at the handing over made some mention of them to a British Leyland public relations officer.

Mr Barton was called to see a superior at the company and told that his name and reports

he had made on various divisions and payments had been mentioned. Mr Guitard spoke to Mr Stewart Tendler, associate editor of the *Daily Mail*, about getting the papers back, and Mr Steven wanted to meet Mr Barton.

They met, and Mr Steven told Mr Barton that the investigation would be conducted properly and last some time. The newspaper would spend several weeks evaluating the documents and then decide whether to proceed. A full check of the documents might eventually cost the *Daily Mail* £20,000.

Mr Barton said he was told that the story the newspaper wanted to develop would cover a fairly wide number of industries. He said he told Mr Steven that he could not guarantee either the Ryder or the Bank of England letters because they had come from somewhere else.

At another meeting Mr Barton said Mr Steven told him that eventually the newspaper would have to confront Lord Ryder and Mr Alex Park, British Leyland's chief executive, with the letter. Then the newspaper would have to act quickly to avoid injunctions against publication.

At one meeting Mr Steven said that the reference to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry in the Ryder letter seemed to be out of character. Later, Mr Barton said he was told that the newspaper

was going ahead with the publication and bringing the date forward. The newspaper was prepared to pay £15,000 immediately.

He and Mr Guitard discussed the situation and Mr Guitard said he got the impression the newspaper offer could not be refused because they would go ahead anyway.

Mr Barton said he wanted to see Mr Steven but he had to go away on business for a day. On his return he found that the newspaper had discovered his identity and visited his home. Up to that point he had not given his real identity. He was told that the newspaper was going to press with the article that night.

After the article had appeared, Mr Barton said, he met the *Daily Mail* journalists and Mr Steven told him the letter was a forgery. He asked for the name of the person who had passed it on.

Mr Stevens told him that either the source must be revealed or the newspaper would give Mr Barton's name to the police.

Mr Barton said he made a statement to the *Daily Mail*, believing nothing would happen apart from a retraction. Then it was suggested that he should surrender to the police, he agreed, and went with Mr Steven and the newspaper's crime reporter to Scotland Yard.

The trial continues today.

Road tax dodgers may cost Exchequer £60m

By a Staff Reporter

Drivers may be costing the revenue between £50m and £60m by avoiding paying road tax on as many as one car in 11, according to a study published by the Department of Transport yesterday.

Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a Commons written reply that staff in a random selection of 130 district council areas had taken long walks noting down the proportion of unlicensed cars. They yielded figures of 21 per cent unlicensed.

But since most drivers cheating on their road tax are unlikely to leave their cars on the public highway, department

officials made a desk study, as to calculate the proper evaders by subtracting legitimately unlicensed sample of unlicensed cars.

From that they estimated the number of cars using the road as high as between 7 and 10 per cent of the licence. They also estimated the cost of the dodgers tax for between one or four months.

Some regional differences emerged. Higher proportions of unlicensed cars were found in Scotland (21 per cent), Wales (18 per cent) and the North (16 per cent). England (10 to 12 per cent) were likely to avoid duty.

Family taxation review

The Government is to prepare a Green Paper on possible changes in family taxation, Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, announced in a parliamentary written reply yesterday.

He had been asked to explain how the Government proposed to carry forward proposals for structural changes in tax.

Mr Barnett said the Government recognized the need for the system to be adapted to changing patterns of family

life and changes in the status of women.

"There is, however, no clear consensus as to the form which any structural changes should take, raising as they do such matters as the aggregation of the incomes of husband and wife, the treatment of the working wife and her husband, and the fundamental question whether the family or the individual should be regarded as the basic unit for tax purposes", he said.

Steel-Callaghan talks early next month

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, expects to have a meeting with Mr Callaghan early in September, which will mark the formal ending of the parties' pact.

It was made on the basis that it would last for the present session, and for all practical purposes it ends tomorrow, when Parliament adjourns for the summer recess.

Mr Steel will have the backing of the party and all his parliamentary colleagues when he tells the Prime Minister that if he seeks to go on for another session or part session the Liberals will use the first opportunity, in the debate on the Queen's Speech, to defeat the Government.

That has been made plain by Mr Steel and other Liberals already.

The fact that the party leader intends to continue with the series of informal Liberal-Labour consultations in the first week of September, within a week of the party conference

at Southport, will cause dismay among the party rank and file, who believe that the Liberals must distance themselves from Labour in the months before the general election so that they can make a distinctive Liberal appeal to the electorate.

It is being suggested that Mr Steel still bankers after a renewed agreement with Labour, and that he is not playing his hand to the best effect by appearing to court the Conservatives.

The impression given, it is said, is that the party is not taking an impartial stance, and that political opponents will be able to say that Mr Steel is just "Mr Callaghan's poodle".

That, as Mr Steel sees it, is a damaging people who think he should be equally ready to form a pact with Mrs Thatcher.

she has to bargain with minority parties.

If Mr Callaghan thinks he can again win Mr Steel over, he will have to reckon on meeting her in the session a Bill to introduce proportional representation for elections to Westminster; and there would have to be in addition the continued support by Labour MPs to back the Prime Minister's word.

Mr Steel reckons that Mr Callaghan would not be able to "deliver". Thus he and his party organizers have come to the conclusion that rather than face defeat in the Commons in November on the Queen's Speech the Prime Minister will decide to go to the country in October.

Liberals have marked in their diaries October 5 as polling day, and all their plans are geared for the vote on that date. If it turns out to be October 12 (which is still the favourite among MPs generally) then the Liberals will be early in the field, and they hope to gain by it.

BBC proposes alternative plan to White Paper

By Peter Evans

The BBC is to put to Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, alternative proposals to the last week's White Paper, which are seen as a threat to its independence.

Although the governors of the BBC have held no formal meeting yet, opinion is hardening towards devoting more attention to programme content.

But their discussions would be after the broadcasts, so that they retain a measure of detachment as a way of resolving the difficulty implicit in their dual role, both managerial and as trustees of the public interest.

The BBC is to tell Mr Rees of its opposition to the Government's proposal to create a service management board with Home Office nominees on them.

The BBC is to tell Mr Rees of its opposition to the Government's proposal to create a service management board with Home Office nominees on them.

Mr Trethowan pointed out that the new charter would last into the 1990s. "Who can foresee what sort of scenario would exist in the 1990s, let alone the 1995?"

He said that if the object was for part-time nominees to instruct television and radio programme makers then there was concern lest they should assert political influences.

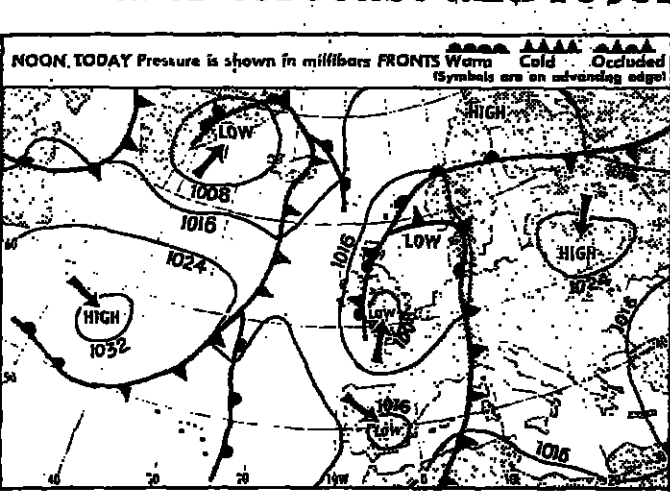
"The BBC sometimes broadcasts plays that are uncomfortable", he added. "You might cut out of the schedule one or two highly controversial plays that the man on the Clapham omnibus thinks should be cut, but a lot of other things would go as well."

Even if the Home Office chose nice people for the board the ideas would be wrong in principle and wrong in practice, Mr Trethowan said.

Speaking of the importance of the governors' role, he said: "The way the place should be run is that you have some superior authority drawn from outside the BBC, appointed from outside. They lay down the strategy and they appoint professional heads to carry out the strategy. If they do not like the way the professional heads are carrying it out, fair enough: fire them and get some more. But do not try to get part-time outside people who get involved in the day-to-day problems of running the programme. You would quite seriously blunt the cutting edge of the programme-making organization."

If there was to be more accountability it should in some way come through the governors. They would need to devote more time to it.

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS are marked with symbols as an advancing cold front

Sun rises: 5.25 am Sun sets: 8.48 pm
Moon rises: 4.5 am Moon sets: 7.33 pm

New Moon: August 4
Lighting up: 9.18 pm to 4.37 am
High Water: London Bridge, 1.45 am, 6.5m (21.6ft); 2.4 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft); Avonmouth, 7.3 am, 11.6m (23.6ft); 7.18 pm, 12.0m (39.2ft); Dover, 11.16 am, 6.0m (19.6ft); 11.34 pm, 6.0m (19.5ft); Hull, 5.38 am, 6.5m (21.4ft); 6.27 pm, 6.5m (21.4ft); Liverpool, 11.20 am, 3.3m (10.8ft); 11.28 pm, 3.6m (11.8ft).

A complex area of low pressure covers the British Isles.

Forecasts 6 am to midnight:
London, SE England, East Anglia: Rather cloudy, showers or outbreaks of rain, some bright intervals; wind SE, moderate, veering S fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).
Central S England, Midlands: Rather cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain; wind E, moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).
Channel Islands: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter later; wind W, fresh; max temp 18°C (64°F).
SW England, S Wales: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain, some bright intervals; wind N or NE, light or moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Today
Sun rises: 5.25 am Sun sets: 8.48 pm
Moon rises: 4.5 am Moon sets: 7.33 pm

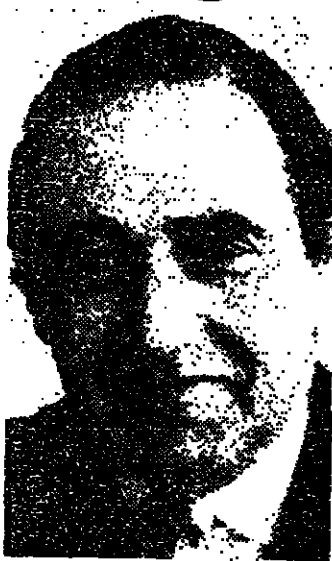
Weather Reports Yesterday
Midday: c. cloud: f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea.									
WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair;									
rain; s. sun; th. thunder.									
area	temp	dir	force	temp	dir	force	temp	dir	force
London	16	SE	7	London	16	SE	7	London	16
Edinburgh	14	W	10	Edinburgh	14	W	10	Edinburgh	14
Cardiff	15	W	10	Cardiff	15	W	10	Cardiff	15
Belfast	14	W	10	Belfast	14	W	10	Belfast	14
Manchester	15	SE	7	Manchester	15	SE	7	Manchester	15
Birmingham	16	SE	7	Birmingham	16	SE	7	Birmingham	16
Nottingham	16	SE	7	Nottingham	16	SE	7	Nottingham	16
Leeds	15	SE	7	Leeds	15	SE	7	Leeds	15
Sheffield	15	SE	7	Sheffield	15	SE	7	Sheffield	15
Coventry	16	SE	7	Coventry	16	SE	7	Coventry	16
Warwick	16	SE	7	Warwick	16	SE	7	Warwick	16
Gloucester	16	SE	7	Gloucester	16	SE	7	Gloucester	16
Bristol	16	SE	7	Bristol	16	SE	7	Bristol	16
Exeter	16	SE	7	Exeter	16	SE	7	Exeter	16
Plymouth	16	SE	7	Plymouth	16	SE	7	Plymouth	16
Truro	16	SE	7	Truro	16	SE	7	Truro	16
St Austell	16	SE	7	St Austell	16	SE	7	St Austell	16
Penryn	16	SE	7	Penryn	16	SE	7	Penryn	16
Helston	16	SE	7	Helston	16	SE	7	Helston	16
St Ives	16	SE	7	St Ives	16	SE	7	St Ives	16
Marazion	16	SE	7	Marazion	16	SE	7	Marazion	16
St Michael's Mount	16	SE	7	St Michael's Mount	16	SE	7	St Michael's Mount	16
St Martin's	16	SE	7	St Martin's	16	SE	7	St Martin's	16
St Peter's	16	SE	7	St Peter's	16	SE	7	St Peter's	16
St Paul's	16	SE	7	St Paul's	16	SE	7	St Paul's	16
St Andrew's	16	SE	7	St Andrew's	16	SE	7	St Andrew's	16
St George's	16	SE	7	St George's	16	SE	7	St George's	16
St James's	16	SE	7	St James's	16	SE	7	St James's	16
St John's	16	SE	7	St John's	16	SE	7	St John's	16
St Mary's	16	SE	7	St Mary's	16	SE	7	St Mary's	16
St Elizabeth's	16	SE	7	St Elizabeth's	16	SE	7	St Elizabeth's	16
St Anne's	16	SE	7	St Anne's	16	SE	7	St Anne's	16
St Agatha's	16	SE	7	St Agatha's	16	SE	7	St Agatha's	16
St Katerina's	16	SE	7	St Katerina's	16	SE	7	St Katerina's	16
St Barbara's	16	SE	7	St Barbara's	16	SE	7	St Barbara's	16
St Ursula's	16	SE	7	St Ursula's	16	SE	7	St Ursula's	16
St Margaret's	16	SE	7	St Margaret's	16	SE	7	St Margaret's	16
St Catherine's	16	SE	7	St Catherine's	16	SE	7	St Catherine's	16
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St Margaret's	16	SE	7	St Margaret's	16	SE	7	St Margaret's	16
St Catherine's	16	SE	7	St Catherine's	16	SE	7	St Catherine's	16
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St Barbara's	16	SE	7	St Barbara's	16	SE	7	St Barbara's	16
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HOME NEWS

Ministers delay Civil Service plan for form of patronage

Mr Heeney, Civil Service initiative 'designed to open the system of appointment patronage has been delayed by the scepticism of ministers whose departments have many public appointments in their gift. The Civil Service Department used a scheme earlier this year to open the system of appointment patronage, but it was delayed by the scepticism of ministers whose departments have many public appointments in their gift. The Civil Service Department used a scheme earlier this year to open the system of appointment patronage, but it was delayed by the scepticism of ministers whose departments have many public appointments in their gift.



Mr Charkham: Highly regarded official.

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A 'hopelessly addicted' smoker turns to hypnosis for help and surprises himself

Three weeks without a cigarette and determined not to give in

By Robert Parker

Two years ago a computer programmer, who would find it impossible to give up cigarettes.

I had suspected that sad state of affairs long before I filled in the computer questionnaire. I have been reminded of it several times since—each time I have made yet another effort to give up or cut down.

But a month ago I underwent a course of hypnosis. For nearly three weeks, I have not smoked a single cigarette. What is more, I feel hopeful that I shall never again be a slave to the weed.

To me this is a great achievement. I used never to smoke fewer than forty a day. Frequently I got through sixty. When things were exceptionally bad, there would be more left in my fourth pack by the time I had the last one before bed.

Every aspect of my waking, working and social day was associated with cigarette smoking. When I was busy, I smoked. When I was bored, I smoked. When I was reading or writing, I smoked. When I was driving or watching televi-

sion, or making a telephone call, I smoked.

Unlike some addicts I know, there was never a single cigarette that I can recall not enjoying. And there were certain cigarettes of the day I adored, such as the one with coffee and the paper after breakfast.

But much as I enjoyed smoking, I knew increasingly that I ought to give it up. The medical evidence was overwhelming: it did not matter that it was now extra-mild brands, I smoked, or that I had taken out plenty of life assurance. There was my wife and the baby. I owed it to them to stay alive and healthy. Despite all that, I could not give up, or even cut down.

It was in a kind of desperation that I turned to hypnosis, or hypnotherapy as it is now called by doctors who use it. It cost £100 for four 45-minute sessions spread over 10 days, but as it appears to have worked, it was cheap at the price.

It was not easy giving up. Hypnotherapy provided no magic, simple cure. I ached and craved for cigarettes and felt awful for days. I had stom-

ach upsets, could not sleep and was depressed.

But whatever the reason, hypnosis or something connected with it, I have given up smoking for the first time in my life. I really feel that I can give it up for good, that I shall never smoke again.

To be treated by a medically qualified hypnotherapist, it is first necessary to go to your doctor, who will write to the British Society of Medical and Dental Hypnosis in London for a list of practitioners. The society has just under a thousand members, most of whom offer hypnosis privately rather than under the health service.

The doctor I arranged to see was in Harley Street. The price of £100 is apparently towards the higher end of the scale.

I arrived rather nervously for my first session. The doctor took details of my attitude towards smoking and asked about my medical history and family. He told me rather bluntly that hypnosis was not a magic process that would stop me smoking without any effort on my part. I had to be strongly motivated, otherwise it was almost certainly a waste of time and money.

He chatted to me and gen-

erally put me at my ease about hypnosis. He told me to lean back and completely relax in my chair. I was then talked into a state of what I can only call deep relaxation.

It was only because the doctor induced, and later removed, a sense of slight numbness in my right arm that I felt I had been hypnotized. Throughout the session I was completely aware of what was happening and what the doctor was saying to me.

Contrary to general belief, that is the case with most people who are hypnotized. Only about a tenth cannot remember what happened.

During the first session the doctor talked about how dangerous and foolish smoking is. He told me that many people who smoke die of lung or heart disease. He made me imagine beautiful country scenes and then contrast them with the stupidity of smoking. He told me it was utterly selfish to smoke in the same room as my baby daughter.

Those of course were the sort of things I thought about in my everyday life. Under hypnosis, I suspect the thoughts have much more significance or effect.

The three further sessions developed and reinforced the themes and arguments. After the first session at lunchtime, I returned to work and did not smoke a cigarette for the rest of the afternoon. Normally in that period I would have smoked up to about twenty.

The weekend that lay ahead was extremely busy, and threatening, because I usually chain-smoked in company. By the time I reached a party on Friday evening, I was in quite a state. On seeing all those unfamiliar faces, I just had to have a cigarette.

The doctor had not said whether I was to carry on smoking until the last session or stop immediately after the first. He simply pointed out that, in his experience, 90 per cent of those who stopped between the first and second session gave up for good.

By the time I had my second cigarette on that Friday evening I felt a failure. It was only when my wife told me that she was amazed at my progress (I would normally have smoked about thirty during the evening) that I realized that the hypnosis might be working.

During Saturday and Sunday I had a couple of puffs, but that was all. I was full of craving, but I did not seem to allow myself to smoke. The worst period was from Monday onwards, when I could not concentrate on anything or even watch the television. I felt restless, listless, had tempered and depressed. I had a stomach upset, yet I kept making myself cups of coffee or sandwiches, just for something to do instead of lighting up.

Towards the end of the week things started to improve: for the first time, I began to feel a sense of achievement.

I still miss cigarettes, especially in the company of smoking friends. But the craving occurs less often, and when it does it is not quite as bad as it used to be. Having got so far I feel determined never to relapse, not to even have "just one".

A London doctor who uses hypnosis to stop people smoking, says that in his experience there is a 55 per cent success rate. But there are no comprehensive statistics. Success rates vary between 25 per cent and 80 per cent, according to English and American research on the subject.

Next: Potential uses of hypnosis

'Eminent' politician fined £250 for shoplifting

Mr's Nasim Wali Khan, aged 42, a Pakistani, was fined £250 at Marylebone Magistrate's Court, London, yesterday, plus £30 costs, for shoplifting.

Mr Peter Goldstone, the Magistrate, told her: "I appreciate that you are an eminent politician in your country. The facts of this case make it absolutely manifest that this was deliberate stealing from a London store. I can see no reason why I should

deal with you other than as an intelligent woman who decided to steal rather than pay."

Mrs Khan, whose husband is the leader of Pakistan's National Democratic Party, part of the Pakistan National Alliance coalition, admitted stealing lights and underwear valued at £4.68 from Marks and Spencer in Kensington High Street on July 12. She was said to have had £427 on her at the time.

Windsor warning over new pop festival

From Our Correspondent Windsor

Anyone involved in attempts to organize a pop festival at Windsor, Berkshire, will be taken to court, Windsor and Maidenhead council said yesterday.

The warning came after Mr William Dwyer of Dublin, had announced a return of the Windsor Free Festival from August 26 to 28, the Bank holiday weekend.

Mr Peter Welch, the council's chief executive, said after an emergency meeting to draw up anti-festival plans: "We shall not hesitate to seek committal orders against anyone who tries to organize another festival in Windsor."

Represented at the meeting were Windsor and Maidenhead council, Thames Valley Police, the Crown Commissioners, and the Windsor Citizens Action Group.

The last Windsor Free Festival, four years ago, ended in a battle between police and fans with more than 200 arrests.

Call to simplify psychiatric patients' release

Psychiatric patients should not have to follow such a complex procedure in applying for release, the Committee on Mental Health Review Tribunal Procedures said yesterday.

In a discussion document it suggested that the 6,000 patients compulsorily detained in hospitals should have a simpler and improved procedure for applying to leave. The committee was formed last year to undertake the first thorough review of tribunals' procedures since they were established 18 years ago.

The committee's main proposals are that patients should fill in a simplified application form; that rules should be standardized; that patients and their representatives should be better informed about procedures; and that patients' rights to information should be increased.

It also recommends that hearings should continue to be in private unless the patient prefers them to be public.

Charity worker dies

Mr Anton Wallich-Clifford, who founded the Simon Community, which cares for homeless and destitute people, has died in hospital in Hampstead. It was disclosed yesterday.

More manpower planning needed in health service

By John Roper Health Services Correspondent

The main resource of the National Health Service is its staff, and the redistribution of money to help poorer regions should be accompanied by a similar strategy for the distribution of doctors, the Royal Commission on the NHS has been told in a study which it requested.

The research paper on the management and financial resources of the service, prepared by a team at Warwick University, suggests that manpower planning must accompany any policy on resource allocation. The crucial post in the medical profession on which all others depend is the hospital consultant, it suggests.

In recent years the Central Manpower Committee has approved more posts than there was money to fund. Resources are wasted if a consultant refuses to take up a post because the facilities are inadequate, the study paper says.

It says that resources that are poorly used ought to be questioned and staff sent to other work or perhaps units should be closed.

The Department of Health places emphasis on rationalization, it says, but gives little

guidance on how difficulties in bringing it about are to be overcome.

The report says there is great need for more effective communication between clinicians, making continuous decisions about treatments and those who plan the NHS, give guidance and allocate resources.

In another research paper, ordered by the royal commission, on the Resource Allocation Working Party's plan now being used to redistribute NHS resources, the authors, Professor Rudolf Klein, Bath University, and Mr Martin Buxton, of the Policy Studies Institute, London, point out that other things being equal, the use of health services decreases with distance from health care facilities. By providing transport, subsidizing travel costs of patients and relatives, or by improving the flow of information about availability, services could become more effective.

The royal commission makes clear that the views expressed are those of the authors of the research papers and not of the commission.

Management of Financial Resources in the NHS (Stationery Office, £4). Allocating Health Resources: a commentary on the report of RAWP (Stationery Office, 85p).

Power workers to consider £100 wage call

Workers at power stations throughout Britain are to hold mass meetings to consider a proposal by shop stewards yesterday for £100 a week for craftsmen.

The proposal was heard at a meeting of more than two dozen delegates representing Britain's power stations, at Doncaster, South Yorkshire, called to formulate future policies.

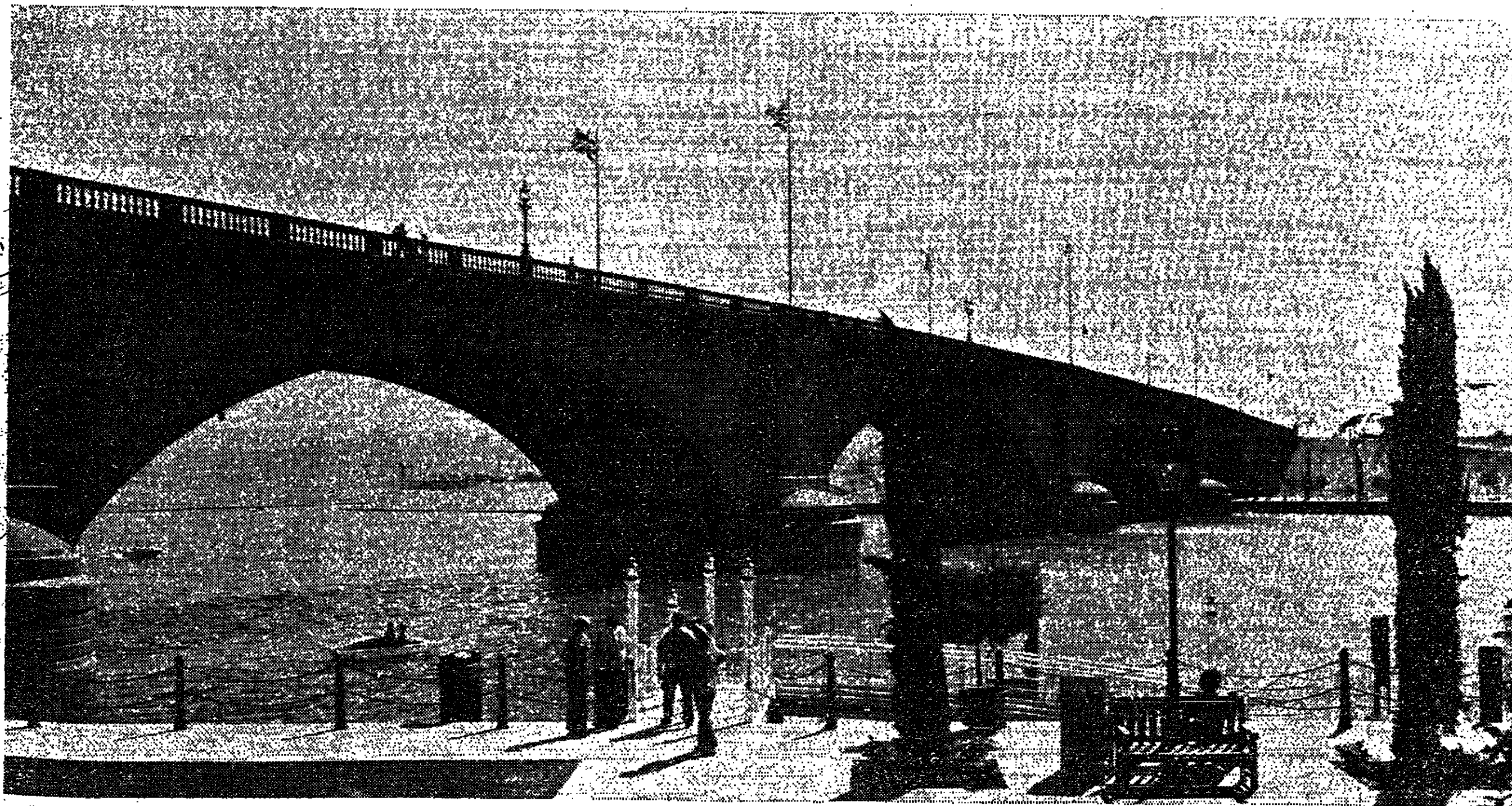
The £100 wage, suggested by the National Joint Shop Stewards Committee, would mean an increase of about a quarter, with a similar proportional rise for lower-paid workers.

Other proposals by the shop stewards were for a 35-hour week, five weeks' annual holiday and optional retirement at 60.

Mr David Smith, the committee chairman, said the proposal was a suggestion, not yet a demand.

Danger money demand

Nurses at the top security Rampton Hospital, near Reigate, Nottinghamshire, began a work to rule yesterday as part of their campaign for increased danger money for supervising violent patients.



We achieved exports of £1,000 million without it.

We reckon that our export record is strong enough, without including the sale of London Bridge to the Americans.

After all, exporting £1,000 million worth of building materials and products each year is no ordinary feat, quite apart from know-how.

Mind you, our industry is no ordinary industry either.

The severe industrial relations problems that many have, we don't.

Our costs we have kept well under control. We have saved energy to the tune of a million tons of coal annually, yet still reached the same level of productivity.

And, despite a cut-back in public spending, we have kept up a steady rate of investment in modern

equipment and new ideas.

All in all, a good example of private enterprise working for Britain, without adding in poor old London Bridge.

However, we feel we should remind you that we did supply everything for the new London Bridge.

The Building Materials Industry

A solid base for Britain's economy.

HOME NEWS

Airport chaos easing, with French due to decide today on action

British airports were still congested with thousands of holiday makers yesterday, despite an easing in traffic. The French air traffic controllers who have been taking test action here said it will continue until today, when they will meet to decide on continuing the work-to-rule next weekend.

A serious difficulty is that through the wide-scale disruption, aircraft are not where they should be after nearly four days of chaos.

Congestion at Gatwick, one of the worst affected, eased yesterday because the smaller number of flights due out in midweek, but five flights due out on Sunday and 38 from Monday had not left. Passengers booked on 18 of the flights were sent home on Monday.

A Gatwick official said: "We are hoping to get about two thousand people away today". At Luton almost indefinite delays on all holiday flights were reported. The reduced pressure meant that the backlog had fallen from two thousand passengers to about one thousand five hundred.

"The difficulty is, we do not know what the French are going to do", an official said.

The Civil Aviation Authority said delays were fewer, "but that is not much consolation for the passengers if the airlines have no aircraft".

At Heathrow, London, scheduled European flights were leaving either on time or with only short delays, the longest being about one hour to Paris. British Airways gave a warning that if the controllers repeated their go-slow action little could be done to avoid a repetition of last weekend's delays.

Improvements in spite of delays of up to 36 hours on flight schedules at French airports, there was a distinct improvement yesterday in air traffic (Our Paris Correspondent writes). At Orly departures were much more regular, but arrivals experienced long delays, especially those from Spain. The huge crowds that made the airport building look like a refugee camp had dissipated almost normal. At Roissy, delays varied between 15 minutes and six hours on both departures and arrivals, with Britain, Spain, Portugal and Africa most affected. Iberia airliners cancelled 32 flights. Air Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux the situation improved hour by hour.

The air controllers seemed to have been taken back by the chaos they have caused to French and international controllers' demands on air security were "not quite reasonable". In the past eight years, their number had more than doubled, while aircraft movements had increased by half. Conditions of work did not, in his opinion, threaten passenger safety.

M. Claude Abraham, Director of Civil Aviation, said on the radio yesterday that the controllers' demands on air security were "not quite reasonable". In the past eight years, their number had more than doubled, while aircraft movements had increased by half. Conditions of work did not, in his opinion, threaten passenger safety.

Strikers disrupt docks at Hull and Goole

From Our Correspondent Hull

A strike disrupted the commercial docks at Hull and Goole yesterday as lock gate men took action with the Docks Board's maintenance engineers over a demand for pay parity with dockers.

Mr Geoffrey Cullington, docks manager at Hull, where 200 maintenance men and about fifty lock gate men are on strike, said the pay claim was contrary to government policy. A meeting of the Hull docks engineers decided to continue the strike indefinitely.

A North Sea Ferries ship from Rotterdam discharged a thousand passengers and cars at a riverside jetty outside Hull docks and another of the company's vessels carrying passengers and cargo was diverted to Liverpool.

About 250 ferry passengers were sent to the West Bank Terminal, Ipswich. The port authority said it was the first time a passenger ferry had docked there. North Sea Ferries laid on coaches for foot passengers and gave a special allowance to drivers to compensate for the inconvenience.

Dockers at Hull and Goole were working normally, but cargo handling may be halted in the next few days because of lack of maintenance.

The men on strike say that pay parity with the dockers was agreed four years ago but no progress has been made towards achieving it. The engineers and lock gate men at Grimsby and Immingham may join the stoppage today.

Woman dead in flat for eight months

An elderly woman had been dead in her council flat for eight months before she was found, it was stated at an inquest at St Pancras, London, yesterday. Her neighbours complained to the council that something was wrong since November last year.

Housing department officials visited the flat in Wilton Square, Islington, in April, but did not find her body. It was not until July 20, when the council's cleaning department went to the flat, that the body was found wedged between a mattress and a wall.

The police have been unable to find any relatives and have appealed for help from the public.

She is believed to be Mrs Alice Curtis, aged 77, a widow, who may have a sister living in the Islington district.

The inquest was adjourned for police inquiries.

Later Mrs Kate Guthrie, who lives just above the self-contained council flat said: "We hardly ever saw her."

Phasing out private consulting rooms

By Our Health Services Correspondent

It will be January, 1980, before rooms in National Health Service hospitals provided for consultants to see their private patients are phased out in any numbers.

A few consulting rooms, found to be substantially or totally underused, have been closed. The Health Services Board announced yesterday its intention of making a start on gathering information so that it may make decisions on revoking the authorization for use of rooms in more than 400 hospitals.

The board is seeking information from health and hospital authorities and from consultants about alternative accommodation that may be available. The Health Services Act provides that reasonable alternative facilities must be available.

In its letter the board says that failure to take all reasonable steps to provide reasonable alternative accommodation would be ground for it to propose the revocation of private facilities in the hospitals.

Evidence about providing alternative accommodation is invited from all interested parties by January 1, 1979. Details are also requested of the number of consultations with private patients held in hospital rooms in 1977 and 1978.

Submissions will be considered between February and April, 1979. It is considered that no reasonable steps have been taken about the provision of alternative accommodation, warnings about revoking authorization for use of hospital rooms will be sent out. The warnings will state the date by which the board will propose revocation. The intention is to submit revocation proposals, followed by warnings, by September 30, 1979, and that they should take effect by January 1, 1980.

£1,200 back pay for police dog handler

Police Constable Melvin Crosby, a dog handler, was awarded £1,200 back pay at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday after maintaining that the Nottinghamshire Police Authority had failed to pay him the full allowance for looking after his animals over the past five years.

Twenty-nine other dog handlers on the Nottinghamshire force are also likely to claim back pay. The total might exceed £30,000.

Judge Ellis ruled that Police Constable Crosby should have received the full rate. He brought his case with the backing of the Police Federation.

The Nottinghamshire force is considering an appeal.

Britain is likely to join airbus partners

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent

Britain appears certain to join the European airbus consortium as a full partner in the manufacture of the smaller 200-seat B10 version of this airliner. The aircraft has been ordered by Lufthansa and Swissair.

An official announcement is expected in two weeks. If Britain joins, British Airways will be under intense pressure from the Government to choose the B10 for the next 20 years for short-haul and medium-haul routes, rather than the American Boeing 737 or the McDonnell Douglas advanced technology medium range (ATMR).

At a meeting of ministers concerned with aerospace with the Prime Minister in Whitehall yesterday, it was reported that negotiations with the European airbus partners towards Britain's joining were going well.

A progress report is to be given to a Cabinet meeting today.

British Airways has assessed the B10, the 737 and the ATMR, and although its first choice continues to be the 737, the airline would probably not be very unhappy to take the European aircraft.

The question outstanding would be which engine would be used to power it. Rolls-Royce has urged the Government to develop the RB 211-535 version, but although that could be used on both the 737 and the ATMR it would be too small for the B10.

The B10 could use the existing, and more powerful, version of the RB 211-535, but that would not meet the Rolls-Royce case for the long-term development of the engine.

A further point under negotiation is the price Britain would have to pay as a nation to join the consortium of the airbus, France, West Germany, Holland and Spain.

British Aerospace makes the wings for the existing versions of the airbus, more than a hundred of which have been sold to airlines around the world, but as subcontractor.

The proposal is that if Britain joins the consortium as a full partner British Aerospace would design and make the wing for the B10. If she stays out of the consortium, the B10 wing will be made at aircraft factories in Europe.

'Piggyback' offers

More than a hundred offers to buy the three tower blocks of flats known as the 'piggyback' at Erington, Mount Liverpool, have been received by the corporation.

Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, has made it clear that he intends to do nothing more in the case of David Cooper and Michael McMahon, who were convicted of the murder in 1969 of a Luton sub-postmaster but are believed to be innocent by many who have looked into the case.

He has told Mr Brian Magee, Labour MP for Waltham Forest, Leyton, Mr Cooper's constituency, that a recent speech by Lord Devlin, criticising the court of Appeal's approach in the Cooper and McMahon case, provided no ground for taking action.

Lord Devlin said in May that the two men had been convicted by a jury that had not heard substantially the whole of the evidence, and that the appeal hearings had been only in form but not in substance.

The case has come before the Court of Appeal on an unprecedented five occasions. Mr Rees points out in his letter, that, conditionally, questions of guilt or innocence are for the courts, and that the Home Secretary can intervene only if there is a new fact or consideration not previously considered by the courts.

He adds that all new evidence put forward on behalf of Mr Cooper or Mr McMahon has been referred to the court, which, however, did not regard Mr Cooper's conviction as being unsafe or unsatisfactory. There was also no new fact or consideration to justify his recommendation of removal of the sentence or the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

Mr Magee says the conclusion of the Home Secretary's letter, is profoundly unreasonable. "I cannot resist the conviction that your predecessor would by this time have released David Cooper and rightly so."

"But the case will not lie down or go away.... I do not think it will stop being a focus of public attention until David Cooper is released."

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No further action by Mr Rees in 1969 murder case

By Marcel Berlins

Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, has made it clear that he intends to do nothing more in the case of David Cooper and Michael McMahon, who were convicted of the murder in 1969 of a Luton sub-postmaster but are believed to be innocent by many who have looked into the case.

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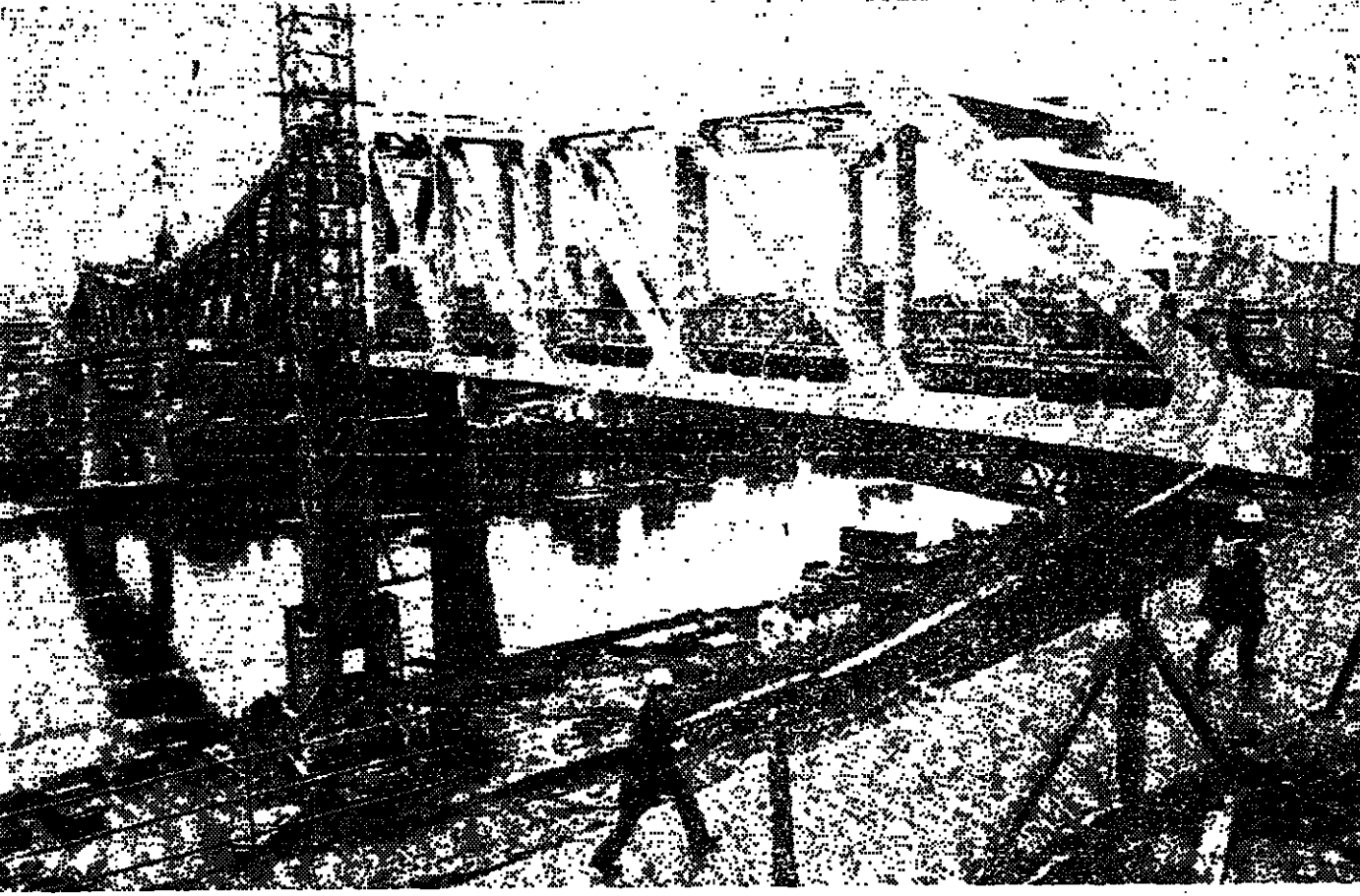
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The Tyne's new Metro Bridge seen after the last piece of decking had been lowered into place. It is the longest continuous railway bridge built in Britain.

High temperatures needed to kill botulism organisms, authorities say

Toxin risk in smoked fish and home bottling

By Ronald Kershaw and Robin Young

Attention was drawn yesterday to some other aspects of the dangers of botulism, the rare, virulent and often fatal food poison, the day after four fishermen in Birmingham became seriously ill after eating tinned salmon.

A letter in the National Federation of Fishmongers newsletter yesterday referred to the danger inherent in eating rainbow trout, and the Consumers' Association said there was a risk of botulism from attempts to bottle meat, fish or vegetables in the home.

In his February letter to the fishmongers' newsletter, which has been delayed by production difficulties, Mr G. R. Watkins, inspector to the Fishmongers' Company, says the misconception that only raw fish contains botulism was effectively destroyed in 1971 when smoked rainbow trout was found to have been the cause of a small outbreak in Germany.

"This led to more research," he said, "and it was shown the organism, in small numbers, was present in perhaps 60 per cent of all rainbows. Given the right conditions, the organisms could grow and produce their deadly toxin."

He criticizes the "somewhat belated" Department of Health and Social Services advisory memorandum on the subject for its length, its scientific language, and its metric weights and temperatures, and opened with the mistaken idea that rainbow trout were gutted and gilled on the trout farm.

Directed at the fishmongering trade, his letter says:

"There is a microorganism that can cause trouble, Clostridium botulinum. In small quantities, as we might find in recently killed fish, it is not likely to harm anybody, but given the right conditions of warmth and time, and particularly if we exclude the air from it, it will multiply and in doing so produce its toxin."

"That toxin can be destroyed by heat, so that if the fish is cooked the risk is diminished, but it has to be well cooked; the temperatures in a hot smoking kiln are probably not high enough."

Most of the organisms, he says, are in the gut and gills, so there organs must be taken out cleanly and completely. The gut cavity must then be thoroughly washed with running water that is allowed to flow away rather than into a fishling trough full of other fish.

Great care must be taken to ensure that knives, boards and other equipment used in gutting rainbows do not come into contact with other foods, especially those that will be eaten without further cooking, say smoked salmon. Selling fish in the round, he says, is likely mainly to transfer this difficulty to the private or restaurant kitchen.

Botulism, as most pathogenic organisms, requires warmth for growth, so keep them at least at chill temperatures. This applies to smoked trout perhaps even more than to fresh fish. Remember, they will probably not be cooked again.

Time is the other factor, so make sure that your trout is as fresh as possible and that the time and raised temperature together are the most dangerous combination. Keep stock displayed outside the chill to a minimum and never return fish that have warmed up to stocks in the chill. Destroy them.

Mr Watkins says that as much salt as possible should be used in processing rainbow trout by smoking or packing. Rainbow trout should never be vacuum packed.

The August issue of the Consumers' Association's magazine, Which?, says preserving jars are sold with leaflets containing recipes for bottling meat, fish and vegetables, and that might be extremely dangerous.

The magazine says it is almost impossible on a domestic cooker to maintain temperatures high enough to kill micro-organisms, and emphasizes that the spores that cause botulism are extremely heat-resistant.

Food in which the spores have developed to produce toxin need not have an "off" smell or taste unpleasant, the magazine says. People who have already bottled food that might contain toxin should throw it away, after boiling it to avoid any danger to animals.

Most fruits, because of their acidity, are safe to bottle at home, but the magazine suggests that those with little acidity, such as tomatoes and pears, should be bottled only if citric acid is added.

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New isolation unit for rare diseases

Rare infections such as Lassa fever can now be treated at a new isolation unit at Ham Green Hospital, on the outskirts of Bristol.

A consultant and a team of 28 volunteer nurses staff the £15,800 wing within the hospital's general isolation section. The unit can be sealed off and has its own air conditioning, and effluent treatment and disposal system.

Staff entering isolation change into sterilized suits or impregnable outfits with life-support back packs. As staff leave the unit they take a shower and their clothing is sterilized again.

Safety precautions also include plastic tents to enclose a patient when the highest security is needed.

The unit took two years to plan and build. It serves eight counties in the south-west, from Gloucester to Cornwall, and part of South Wales. Porton Microbiological Research Establishment, near Salisbury, will also be served.

Dr Ronald Walley, a consultant in infectious diseases, is in charge. "I regard the new unit as something of an insurance policy," he said. "One hopes it will not be needed, but if it is we shall offer simple protection for the public and staff as well as expert attention for the patient."

Ham Green had been an important isolation centre for many years, and the new secure wing meant that the hospital was one of only five centres in Britain that offer such a high degree of isolation. All the volunteer staff had been highly trained.

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Concoction thrown in girl's face in jewel raid

Two youths aged 17 hid a mixture of pepper, vinegar and Vim in an empty hair cream jar and tricked a jeweller's assistant into swallowing it after saying it was a present, it was stated at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

When Jean Parlane, aged 18, bent to sniff the concoction it was thrown in her face, temporarily blinding her, it was stated.

In the confusion the two youths snatched a handful of jewelry and rings valued at more than £2,000 and entered a waiting car. They were arrested after a police chase.

Dennis Planter, a solicitor, clerk of Poplar Road, Brixton, and Peter Hummidge, unemployed, 21, of Endymion Road, Bezzington Hill, London, were both jailed for three years after pleading guilty to robbing the jeweller's shop in Aldershot in June and taking and driving away a car.

Mr Richard Denning, for the prosecution, said the two youths planned the raid carefully and made at least four visits to the shop before staging the robbery.

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£410,000 in fund for farmers' winter disaster

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

The Government will offer "a very generous and good assistance" to the thousands of farmers who lost livestock in the storms and floods of the winter of 1977-78. Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday in a Commons written reply. It will add £300,000 from EEC funds to the £110,000 the farmers' unions have already collected from their members.

Mr Silkin said at a press conference in London that governments usually offered only as much as victims had themselves collected. This time it was going much further.

He expected the number of farmers who would qualify to be about a thousand. "We are not offering compensation, we are offering help to buy new breeding stock," Mr Silkin said.

Company wrong to count man's clothing against him

From Our Correspondent Birmingham

An employer who told a man to stop wearing jeans and T-shirts and wear trousers and a jacket and wear trousers and the instead been ordered to pay compensation for unfair dismissal.

A Birmingham industrial tribunal has ruled that Mr Martyn Turner's employer was wrong in counting his clothing against him when they considered dismissal. Mr Turner, aged 22, of Linton Close, Winterton, Redditch, was awarded £612 compensation against Wright's Dental Sales (Birmingham) Ltd.

The company contended that Mr Turner had refused to comply with an order to work in overalls for four days, had been guilty of bad workmanship, and had been dismissed when he finished work early.

Mr Nathan Myers, chairman of the tribunal, said the tribunal accepted that his job as a service engineer visiting surgeries meant cleaning his personal clothing to a standard to be worn in a job. "He was asked to Guernsey when he returned from home on continued," he did not go to; he said he preferred to stay at home."

The company's alleged "disciplinary" order, one of referred to a job. Mr Turner joined the company as a workman outside his training. He was dismissed when he was doing extra work at Swindon, and behaved responsibly by phoning his family when there was no time left for a further job at Hereford.

TUC watch on pay levels in the public sector

By Christopher Thomas Labour Reporter

The TUC is to be asked to establish a public service committee to ensure that public employees' pay levels do not fall below those of workers in private industry.

The committee would also serve as a focus for TUC pressure on Government to maintain and increase public sector cash limits. Apart from looking at wider aspects of public sector pay, it would not involve itself in direct pay bargaining.

The decision to approach the TUC was approved yesterday when leaders of public service unions met representatives on the TUC General Council. The request will be made after the TUC conference in September and the signs are that it will be approved.

The initiative came from Mr David Barnett, chairman of the TUC. The committee will be limited to central and local government, the National Health Service, universities, and probably water supply.

How to remove the 'anguish' from work

By Trevor Fishlock

In search of a more orderly and happier world, the International Humanist Congress yesterday dared to ask what is usually not asked, except perhaps on grey Monday mornings: What is work for?

The congress, meeting at the London School of Economics, considered, among other obstacles on the road to a better world, the tyranny of the pay packet, the vastness and rapid growth of multinational corporations, the failure of industrial societies to study the environmental penalties of growth, the energy-sapping arms business, and the grip of organised religion in developing countries.

Mr James Dillaway, former senior officer for economic affairs at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, called for new thinking about the way we regard work. "Contrary to popular belief, he said, pay is about as much as the priority of workers judging their jobs."

"A large majority in Britain has long favoured government control over pay and over union leaders' power," he said. "Work is for most people, or could be, a means to self-respect, self-expression and community. Too often the frustrations of bureaucracy in a climate of disorder, plus monotony, bring discontent."

"People contribute to economic society by their employment and draw pay from it to sustain themselves. It is unfortunate that we are taught to equate work and pay as cause and effect."

"If we could remove pay as the criterion of excellence, provide a near equal monetary reward and make the reward and distinction in other ways to stimulate choice, we could remove much of the anguish from work. People are already choosing, thus in some degree when they opt out of highly paid careers or spend much leisure time in unpaid work."

There should be a National Dividend, raised by taxation, paid tax-free to every citizen as a share in the national income. It would replace all income support, including family and student allowances, unemployment benefit, and basic pension. It would relieve some poverty, give greater independence to women and answer the question of pay for household work.

"The question of what is the real purpose of work looms large," he said. "Without a breakdown of obscurantism, infested credit, and other ailments, at least a quarter of today's work would be purpose."

"Going beyond this, that world arms production now rises in value to \$40 a year, which equals the income of the poorest cent of the world's population. Half the world's scientific engineers are now engaged in the arms industry, million people work for."

"In Britain the cost state of maintaining a employed man and his family about equal to the working income," he said. "If the state could make responsible for employment rather than unemployment, fatter genuine jobs in projects, schemes of co-operation, improvement and relation to those able and to accept them."

Mr Dillaway questioned the growth of T. Tate of growth, he said the logical evolution of a economic theory geared to an ever-expanding pension had led to an insatiable demand for more and more people, and that the cause of the growth was created by work.

£56m plan to restore a corridor of deprivation

From Our Correspondent Glasgow

Almost two years to the since the Government launched its £150m recovery plan for Glasgow's inner city East End, the £56m plan, approved in principle yesterday, is a similar plan, costing £56m, to revitalize the M1 corridor in the north-west of the city.

It is described as one of the worst areas of multiple deprivation, extending over 2,750 between St George's Cross the south and the Roman at Douglas, golf course to the north, and between Be Road in the west and La in the east.

The intention is to within an eight-year period several thousand modern council houses, hundreds of private houses, and more than 100,000 sq ft of industrial floor space. Education authorities and Government being asked to provide training centres.

Finance will come from Glasgow District Council and Clyde Regional Council. The council's urban programme, the Housing, Education and the Scottish Housing Association.

The project will provide over the next two or three for at least four the people, partly in the form of new housing, which will 200 small businesses, employ 500 people, within the corridor's 4900 inhabitants are expected increase in five years to 10,000. The council's urban programme, the Housing, Education and the Scottish Housing Association.

Among the industrial projects to be undertaken district council are: the 70,000 sq ft form Bakeries building, own the council's for whom it asked the Scottish Development Agency to provide the acquisition by the SDA 60,000 sq ft former Ross building for conversion small industrial units.

The housing scheme redevelopment will cost 18,500 houses, 20 per owner-occupied, 18 per privately rented, 57 per council houses and the Housing Association.

It is planned to move 2,600 inter-war council houses towards a 1,000 S Special Housing. Asso houses and more than 1, housing associations.

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The housing scheme redevelopment will cost 18,500 houses, 20 per owner-occupied, 18 per privately rented, 57 per council houses and the Housing Association.

It is planned to move 2,600 inter-war council houses towards a 1,000 S Special Housing. Asso houses and more than 1, housing associations.

A leisure centre at M will include a swimming games hall, library museum.

Almost two years to the since the Government launched its £150m recovery plan for Glasgow's inner city East End, the £56m plan, approved in principle yesterday, is a similar plan, costing £56m, to revitalize the M1 corridor in the north-west of the city.

It is described as one of the worst areas of multiple deprivation, extending over 2,750 between St George's Cross the south and the Roman at Douglas, golf course to the north, and between Be Road in the west and La in the east.

The intention is to within an eight-year period several thousand modern council houses, hundreds of private houses, and more than 100,000 sq ft of industrial floor space. Education authorities and Government being asked to provide training centres.

Finance will come from Glasgow District Council and Clyde Regional Council. The council's urban programme, the Housing, Education and the Scottish Housing Association.

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WEST EUROPE

Portugal

Aug. 1.—President Soares tonight gave Portugal's first parties until the week to find a basis for a stable government. If they failed, he would call early elections.

A national broadcast on attempts to end the crisis of the collapse of the Government six days ago, he indicated that he hoped for a renewal of agreement between the two.

At that event he would immediately nominate a Prime Minister to succeed Dr. Soares, the Socialist leader. Dr. Soares dismissed Dr. Soares as the conservative Democrats (CDS) and the Socialist Government policies and a national health scheme.

Dr. Soares Freitas do Amaral, the conservative leader, after seeing General Soares, said that the CDS was "not for new negotiations with Socialists." But Dr. Soares said his party's reply.

General Soares rejected a party government as a solution, saying he did not believe parties would want the snap election which would follow if he did.

Dr. Soares would take under old laws and a vote between 600,000 and 700,000 Portuguese—including African settlers and workers—of a vote.

Dr. Soares added: "The simple truth is that if the leaders do not reach a compromise agreement which I guarantee, very quickly, and government stability, the solution of early elections would be adopted as the logical and democratic possibility of the present. Parliament has not yet been exhausted, but there was a real desire to agree between two parties to build a government majority could be offered the alternative of a government of 'parties and technicians' would have the backing of parliament without being a vote in any way.

Such a government would be backed, he said, it would be necessary to pass the necessary constitutional legislation and seek a vote of confidence in the government aimed at Portugal's economic and social development.

It could stay in until the end of the four-year legislature in that government were elections could then be held under constitutional provisions, and with updated within 90 days of dissolution.

Dr. Soares said, however, that he considered the government of such a caretaker government undesirable, and would continue to do so, "any form of dual intervention which even with the purest of intentions, suspend Portugal's democratic evolution."—Reuters Agency, France-Press.



Square-bashing with a difference for French Air Force recruits at Metz. Fressaty where the drill sergeants are women.

France seeks Algerian friendship on Sahara

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug. 1.

President Giscard d'Estaing is working actively for a settlement in the western Sahara. Last week he received two ministers of the new Mauritanian regime of Colonel Ould Sidiyeh, who has openly called for French intervention in Africa at Khartoum, and at the conference of non-aligned nations in Belgrade.

The western Sahara conflict is only one of the causes of friction between them. Algeria has given active support to the Polisario rebels with the obvious objective of bringing down the moderate regime of former President Mokhtar Ould Daddah in Nouakchott, through the withdrawal of French technicians and the economic collapse of the country; and encouraging the takeover by a "socialist" type regime, within its sphere of influence.

A just solution: After his talk with the President, Mr. Bouteflika held an impromptu press conference in which he emphasized that the situation in the western Sahara was evolving favourably towards a "just solution which could reconcile the rights of some and the interests of others."

It would be "stupid to exclude from a peace settlement so important a country as Morocco." Not only France, but Algeria too had important relations with Morocco. "There is a dynamism of peace. We Algerians shall not assume responsibility for discouraging it," he said.

The experts, who end their meeting tomorrow, are expected to make provisions for other countries which wish to take part. The seven summit leaders called on other governments to join them and Austria has already said it is willing to do so. Denmark has shown interest and is understood here to be taking up the question with Sweden and Norway with whom it operates a joint airline.

Full inquiry into Moro death urged

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, Aug. 1.

Demands are growing for a parliamentary inquiry into the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister, including a decision today from the national executive of the Republican Party and the publication of a Bill put forward by a member of Signor Moro's own Christian Democratic Party for a joint inquiry by the Senate and the Chamber.

These moves come after a similar call yesterday from Signor Giacomo Mancini, a leading Socialist. The Christian Democratic Party's national council had earlier decided to insist on a more thorough investigation of the kidnapping and the murder by the security services.

The body of Signor Moro, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party and architect of the present parliamentary majority which includes the Communists, was found on May 9. He had been held prisoner for 32 days by a group claiming to belong to the Red Brigades terrorists.

The Bill introduced by Signor Carlo Fracanzani, a left-wing Christian Democrat, calls for a commission of 30 senators and deputies to study every possible aspect of the kidnapping and killing of Moro and report within six months.

Among other questions, he wants an investigation into allegations that Signor Moro had been threatened and warned before his kidnapping that he should abandon political life. He had modified the bullets into a dum-dum variety, nothing the heads to give maximum spread on impact, the court heard.

Mr. Angelo Fadness, aged 61, Milan manager, and Mr. Virgilio Basso, aged 34, secretary, were ambushed on their way to the mine on January 31. Their bullet-riddled bodies and car were found in a field off the main Arcurus road, just outside Salisburgo.

Military investigators initially announced they had been killed by guerrillas in the closest reported attack to the capital. A few days later the military retracted the statement and Mr. James, a South African-born resident engineer at the mine, was charged.—Reuters.

Wrong boycott scheme to beat blackers is worked out

Our Own Correspondent Aug. 1.

A practical application of a traffic boycott which was the severest of the sanctions agreed to impose on countries which harbour terrorists was being discussed here today.

The agreement, which was set out in a communiqué, was agreed to by the governments of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The communiqué said that the governments would stop all air and sea traffic to and from a country which refused to punish or return hijackers or to return aircraft. They will also suspend rights to air, whatever their point of view.

Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, said afterwards that the boycott could be put into action within a couple of hours. But it became immediately clear that some procedure or mechanism should be worked out to ensure that it could swing into action quickly and without difficulty.

The experts, who end their meeting tomorrow, are expected to make provisions for other countries which wish to take part. The seven summit leaders called on other governments to join them and Austria has already said it is willing to do so. Denmark has shown interest and is understood here to be taking up the question with Sweden and Norway with whom it operates a joint airline.

Police in Cologne seek missing Romanian envoy

Cologne, Aug. 1.—A search is being made for Ion Pacepa, a 50-year-old Romanian diplomat who has been missing since last Friday.

Police said the Romanian Embassy in Cologne had asked their help in finding Mr. Pacepa, who is described only as a "high official" at the embassy. There was no indication that he had been kidnapped and at the moment they were treating it as a normal "missing persons" case.

Mr. Pacepa does not appear in the list of Romanian embassy personnel included in the official diplomatic list. He was last seen on Friday at the Cologne hotel where he has lived since July 24.—Reuters.

Belgians protest over big fare increases

Brussels, Aug. 1.—Belgian consumer and commuters' organizations demonstrated in Brussels and other cities against a big increase in fares today.

The biggest increase was for the Brussels public transport system, where the price of a ticket, regardless of the length of the journey, rose from 15 Belgian francs (23p) to 20 francs (30p).

In Liège protesting passengers in one industrial suburb simply refused to pay anything at all. Conductors finally decided to allow them to travel free for the day.—AP.

African playing bigger role at UN

Peter Nichols Aug. 1.

Vatican is much taken the importance of the African role in the work of the United Nations, more now than ever before. Indeed its own observer, Mr. Giovanni Giovannetti, who is in New York for the summit, has been given the rank of ambassador.

Mr. Nichols said that the Vatican has contributed to the work of the United Nations in a number of ways. He explained that the Holy See is better served by being an observer rather than a full member. Membership would involve voting and taking part in decisions, while membership with a self-denying ordinance not to vote would be hardly comprehensible to other delegations. He also believes that contacts with communist representatives may have the effect of sowing seeds which may later be harvested.

The main criticism heard in New York about the Vatican's permanent representation is that it takes its own description too seriously, and so just observes when it might have participated more, especially on such issues as the North-South dialogue and the whole issue of the developed and developing world. That criticism was partly answered when Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, saw Pope on July 14 as chairman of the International Commission for Development and was told that the Holy See wanted to help the commission actively in its work.

All this is an ocean away from the theme of Mr. Giovanni's novel, with its total scepticism about the effectiveness of the United Nations. His leading character tells the Cardinal-Secretary of State that the United Nations is "a waste of time even if the phrase may sound strong."

He calls the novel *Requiem for a Spp.* It has some of the characteristics of the spy story: the FBI and the KGB are involved, so are two sexy Israeli girls and the traditional dialogue is not forgotten as when someone remarks of a taxi-driver under interrogation that "he changes his story more often than his underpants."

But essentially it is a religious story. The KGB agent, who impersonates the Vatican observer, gradually assumes the part he is playing and after a religious experience ends as a Christian martyr in the Lubianka prison (and at least one of the Israeli girls looks set for conversion).

This does not alter the fact that the author has challenged two aspects of Vatican policy: the official feeling that the mission to the United Nations is of great importance; and the Vatican view that negotiations with the communists is not possible. The whole point of the novel is that conversion can do what argument can never achieve.

OVERSEAS

Dr Castro ready to answer call for military help by any of Africa's five 'front-line' states

Lusaka, Aug. 1.—President Castro of Cuba has promised military assistance to southern African "front-line" states, according to reports reaching here from Havana.

Dr Castro was reported as having told African journalists that Cuba would come to the aid of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique if they asked for military help.

"Any attack on front-line states by the fascist regimes in southern Africa is also an attack on Cuba and we will not sit idly by watching our African brother suffering," he was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, nationalist sources here confirmed that more than 2,000 fighters for Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Revolutionary Army (ZAPU) had been trained by Cubans in Angola and flown to Zulu camps.

Frederick Cleary writes from Salisbury: The Supreme Commander of the Rhodesian Security Forces, Sir Geoffrey Munn, today defended his forces' two-day attack on Mozambique during which 10 guerrilla bases were destroyed.

He said he had had clear instructions from the transitional Government in Salisbury to create conditions in which free and fair general elections could be held in Rhodesia later in the year. It was not aggression, as Dr David Owen, Britain's Foreign Secretary, has said.

General Munn revealed that the permission for the attack was not sought from the Rhodesia's four-man Executive Council, three of whose members are black.

He said that the Executive Council members—Mr. Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Nkomo, and Chief Jeremiah Chirau—were informed at the time the attack was launched. They were told that the security forces were carrying out Government instructions, the General said. He denied that the security forces had killed children or attacked a school, as Mozambique has said.

"We went out of our way to avoid killing innocent civilians," the main purpose of the operation was to disrupt the activities of guerrillas and their camps in Mozambique, to cause fear among them and prevent them from operating against the Government of Rhodesia.

The security forces also knew that a force of 2,700, freshly trained guerrillas had entered Mozambique from Tanzania and had been split up into regiments 900-strong ready to infiltrate Rhodesia. More incursions into Mozambique would be launched if deemed necessary.

The General described as "absolute rubbish" reports in the British press that there was a panic in Rhodesia and that the authorities were preparing military corridors to evacuate white Rhodesians to the South African border at Beitbridge.

Referring to a recent report in the Times in which Mr. James Wilkie wrote that "guerrillas were on the control of large areas of the country and people could not travel around without their permission," General Munn said Mr. Wilkie had obviously picked up some information about Salisbury's ceasefire operation in which the "guerrillas" were in fact working for the Government.

The General called them "IGF—Internal Government Forces."

He said that "killer groups" had been sent into Rhodesia to eliminate black members of the transitional Government. The men shot recently in a house in the Salisbury Highfield African township were part of such a group, he said.

Roger Berthoud writes: On the eve of the House of Commons debate on Rhodesia, Dr. Steve Mwaile, Foreign Minister of Zambia, said yesterday on his way through London that he hoped the Conservatives would not make Rhodesia an election issue.

"All the successive British governments, Labour and Conservative, have contributed to the situation in Rhodesia," he told *The Times*. "All of them have failed to resolve the Rhodesian problem."

Dr Mwaile said Zambia still

Suspected cases of smallpox in Eritrea

Khartoum, Aug. 1.—Two cases of smallpox have been detected among refugees fleeing to Sudan from Ethiopia's Eritrea Province, relief officials said today. The cases, if confirmed, would dash hopes that the disease had been eradicated from the earth.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) had hoped its extensive campaign in Somalia last year had wiped out smallpox. The last recorded case was found at the Somali port of Merca last October. No smallpox cases had been recorded in Sudan since last summer, officials in Khartoum said.

The most dangerous form of the disease, *Varicella Major*, has been wiped out, and WHO officials believe the only possible remaining pockets of resistance could be in the Horn of Africa.—Reuters.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: WHO is offering a \$1,000 reward for first notification of a case of smallpox in any country. The offer is valid from now until final certification of global eradication of the disease. This will be two years after the last reported case.

In pointing out that laboratory tests of *Varicella virus* now appear to be the only remaining possible source of the smallpox virus, WHO has listed the 14 laboratories still holding such stocks. These are in South Africa (1); the United States (3); West Germany (3); Soviet Union (1); The Netherlands (1); Britain (3); Japan (1); and China (more than one).

The World Health Assembly last month requested that all laboratories with stocks of the virus should destroy them or transfer them to a WHO collaborating centre. Some 62 laboratories have already done this since 1975.

About 70 governments all outside Europe and North America, still officially require persons entering their territory to show valid vaccination certificates. Only 17 countries, including Britain, the United States and Canada, have so far abolished compulsory vaccination of infants. France still insists on it.

Rhodesian sentenced to be hanged

Salisbury, Aug. 1.—A young white Rhodesian who staged a double murder and robbery to look like a black nationalist guerrilla attack has been sentenced to be hanged.

Eric James, aged 32, was convicted in the High Court of shooting the manager and secretary of the Arcurus mine, near Salisbury, and robbing the mine of the mine payroll of £20,000.

The weapon, a Soviet-made AK automatic rifle and the Yugoslav ammunition are of a type used by black nationalist guerrillas in their war against the Rhodesian Government.

The court was told that Mr. James had acquired them from a friend who had been in the Army. He had modified the bullets into a dum-dum variety, nothing the heads to give maximum spread on impact, the court heard.

Mr. Angus Fadness, aged 61, Milan manager, and Mr. Virgilio Basso, aged 34, secretary, were ambushed on their way to the mine on January 31. Their bullet-riddled bodies and car were found in a field off the main Arcurus road, just outside Salisburgo.

Military investigators initially announced they had been killed by guerrillas in the closest reported attack to the capital. A few days later the military retracted the statement and Mr. James, a South African-born resident engineer at the mine, was charged.—Reuters.

Americans puzzled by Mr Sadat's return to harder line on talks with the Israelis Middle East peace hopes vanish

From Christopher Walker Cairo, Aug. 1.

A new mood of pessimism about the chances of an agreed peace in the Middle East is finding expression in Cairo diplomatic circles, with few observers willing to predict that the American Government will be prepared to put the kind of pressure on the Israelis that Egypt is demanding.

The sudden evaporation of even the modest hopes expressed at the time of last month's tripartite talks at Camp David has been accompanied by increasing criticism between Egyptian and American officials. On the Egyptian side, there is a strong feeling that unfair attempts are being made to put pressure on the Government to take part in another round of negotiations which have no chance of success and which would further jeopardize President Sadat's standing in the Arab world.

The Americans for their part make little secret of being both puzzled and let down by the new hard line taken by President Sadat and his senior ministers. The Americans concede that the latest Middle East tour of Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, will have a different purpose, which is to discuss the question of the Sinai and sovereignty when it was first mooted after the Leeds Castle meeting.

At the outset, the tour was intended as a preliminary to direct negotiations at foreign ministers' level, but to begin on Sunday week in an American monitoring station in Sinai. Now, American officials concede that there is no chance of the talks beginning as originally scheduled. After Mr Sadat's firm refusal to talk again without a change in the Israeli position on occupied land, no new date for a meeting has been set.

Mr Vance will arrive in Alexandria on Monday for what is confidently expected to be the toughest round of discussions he has ever held with the Egyptian leader. A foretaste of the unbending stand being adopted by Egypt was given on Sunday when Mr Roy Atherton, the American special envoy, held talks with Mr Sadat, which were later described in diplomatic parlance as "heated". Before leaving for Israel today, Mr Atherton met again Mr Muhammad Kamel, the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

The Egyptian Government believes that it has stated its attitude towards the resumption of direct negotiations fairly and clearly. Diplomatic observers here have no doubt that without receiving the assurance that the Sinai and sovereignty when it was first mooted after the Leeds Castle meeting, President Sadat will stick to his resolution and maintain pressure on the Carter Administration to put forward a peace package of its own.

Against this background, there is growing speculation that the ground is being laid for the calling of some form of Arab summit which would permit Mr Sadat to set aside his deadlocked peace initiative without suffering the personal humiliation apparently being asked by the hard-line states, particularly Syria.

It has long been believed by Western diplomats throughout the Middle East that the catalyst for such a move would be Saudi Arabia, which has been idling in recent weeks that the time for reorganizing Arab unity is rapidly approaching.

Treason trial: President Sadat was put "on trial" in Baghdad in his absence today, accused of high treason.

The 6,300-word indictment, filed by the Arab People's Congress, which groups leftist organizations and opponents of Mr Sadat's present initiative, asked the Arab People's Court to strip him of his Egyptian nationality and deprive him of his wealth.

Mr Ahmad Abdual, of the three-member "prosecution" team, said that Mr Sadat's "long history Egypt has not seen a traitor who so treacherously stabbed Egypt in its most sacred part."—Reuters.

Swapo and Pretoria at odds over Namibia timetable

From Nicholas Ashford Johannesburg, Aug. 1.

South Africa's final endorsement of the Western settlement plan for Namibia (South-West Africa), both South Africa and the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) have deep differences over how they foresee the plan's implementation.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's leader, has stated that his guerrillas will not cease hostilities until the South African troops have been confined to base, political prisoners released and all discriminatory legislation repealed.

The South Africans have responded by saying that the implementation of the whole plan depends on the cessation of hostilities. According to the Western proposals both South African and Swapo forces should be first confined to base. The withdrawal of South African forces from the territory would only begin once a ceasefire had been established.

This is one of many issues to be resolved by Mr Maart Ahtisaari, the United Nations special representative, who is due in Windhoek this week-end, and Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, the South African-appointed Administrator-General.

Afrikaans newspapers, which normally reflect Government thinking, made the point today that South Africa's acceptance was conditional on the plan being fully implemented. If the Western countries failed to ensure that Swapo and the

Iran denies that prisoners are being tortured

Teheran, Aug. 1.—Mr Daryush Homayun, the Iranian Minister of Information, today denied recent allegations that prisoners were being tortured.

The charges were made in recent statements by an organization called Iranian Society for Defence of Liberty and Human Rights. Mr Homayun said that the Government did not recognize this organization.

Mr Khalilullah Rezaei, a 17-year-old daughter was arrested for writing an essay against the regime.

Mr Homayun denied this and said that two sons of Mr Rezaei, Ahmad and Reza, who had been the founders of the underground terrorist organization Islamic Marxists, were killed in 1975 in a fight with security agents. A third son, Mehdi, who had formed a new terrorist organization, was sentenced to death for murder.

One of Mr Rezaei's daughters was killed in a clash with the police as she was detonating a hand grenade, the minister said. Three other daughters were jailed for belonging to an organization called Guerrillas Popular Devotees.

The minister said that 50 theology students and some religious leaders were exiled from their home towns under the security law for instigating riots.

Asked how many political prisoners there were in Iran, Mr Homayun said that the 2,100 prisoners described as political prisoners by the West were actually terrorists, spies or Islamic Marxists guilty of subversion.—AP, Reuters.

Argentine bomb kills daughter of Vice-Admiral

From Our Correspondent Buenos Aires, Aug. 1.

In the most serious terrorist attack of the year, a bomb this morning destroyed the flat of Vice-Admiral Armando Lambruschini, killing his daughter, aged 15, and severely injuring neighbours. The Vice-Admiral is Chief of Staff of the Argentine Navy and Commander-in-Chief designate of the service.

The bomb had been placed in the block of flats next door where one flat with an adjoining wall was unoccupied.

Bhutto illness being ignored, lawyer claims

From Our Correspondent Islamabad, Aug. 1.

Mr Bhutto, the former Pakistani Prime Minister, who has been in jail since September under sentence of death for murder, is suffering from chest pains and profuse nosebleeds his counsel told the Supreme Court today.

Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, Mr Bhutto's principal counsel in his current appeal against the sentence, said the authorities had ignored requests for urgent medical tests and treatment.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Youth and the passage of time

Real life is boring and slow, and therefore the action is slowed down to make this like real life until Tom Bell, as Frank Ross, the ex-con seeking to find out who informed on him, was like a man walking in his sleep. He certainly spoke like someone talking in his sleep, all low, and mumbling. But despite that effort at realism, the plot fell back on clichés.

It was lifted only by Pam Fairbrother's performance as the mentally disturbed wife, Eve Ross. Miss Fairbrother seemed to have a grasp of another and vastly superior play.

Of course, if you like crime stories, you will have been hooked even if you know, as every "tec story fan would know, that a woman informed on Frank Ross. It was therefore either Mrs Ross, or Mrs Ross's super-cool mistress, Anne (Lynne Farieth) who did it. But we are going to have to sit through some more sleep walking and mumbling before we find out which.

Chopin than with Brahms. There was no massive effort; instead Mr Ohlsson showed that a fortissimo can be rendered as much by trenchant articulation as by weight.

The Lutoslawski interlude worked his charms wonderfully well. Richly patterned and most beautifully scored for different instrumental groupings, the piece is very attractive; and even if a second hearing revealed little that was unexpected, at least it confirmed one's appreciation of the composer's meticulous craftsmanship. The BBC players responded imaginatively to the challenges offered by that subtle little concerto for orchestra, and they were again on excellent form. Dvorak's symphony, a work which as Sir Loughran made abundantly clear, can be as engaging as the New World" and as challenging as the D minor



New Zealanders appeal and Brearley has failed again, 1-b-w to Boock for 11.

Gooch sees England through with a mature and engaging innings

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

THE OVAL: England beat New Zealand by seven wickets.

The trouble Surrey had taken to cover the Oval pitch and its surrounds for the first Test match against New Zealand, sponsored by Cornhill Insurance, proved well worth while. It meant that in spite of Monday's torrential rain (an inch and a half in 12 hours) a prompt start was possible there after a 20-minute delay. The rain was not a problem for the England batsmen, who were in good luck from the start. Gooch, who had been out for 11 hours, was the first to get in, scoring 138 to make, and almost four hours in which to make them, they had, for most of the time, been in no hurry. But the outfield, although meticulously mowed, was a little slow, like New Zealand's over rate. The ball turned for Boock and it occasionally kept low. With Brearley, Radley and Gower all falling, it was left to Gooch to see England through.

England deserved to win. After two and a half days of keenly contested cricket they emerged last week as almost certain winners, weather permitting. Yesterday it was dry in the morning and afternoon. At tea time, though, when England still needed 41 to win and the sky was darkening over, Brearley took the precaution of telephoning the weather man (the one at Bracknell) who advised England to get a move on, saying that by 5 o'clock it might well be raining in Kensington. In fact it was not but it was looking like it, and Gooch by then had left much to chance.

The continuation of Brearley's bad run will probably mean his batting lower in the order in the last two Test matches. He may, I suppose, take Roope's place at No 5, with Boock coming back to open the innings with Gooch. Brearley was leg-before to Boock yesterday, playing back to a ball that kept very low. The ball was right up to him, and yet he did himself nothing but good. Having batted soundly through the afternoon he came out after tea and played all manner of strokes, making 34 of the last 41 runs in half an hour. He has an engaging, easygoing way with him, and yet the appearance of a constable on the beat. This innings showed how much he has matured since playing his first cap against Australia in 1975.

After surviving the first 105 minutes of the day without conceding a wicket, New Zealand had then lost their last three wickets in only 19 balls. Cairns and Bracewell were both bowled by Miller. Then Congdon and Brearley, the figures for the match were four for 66 in 59 overs; Edmonds's for New Zealand's second innings were four for 20 in 34 overs. For New Zealand's eighth wicket Congdon and Cairns added 69 in two hours, having come together 20 minutes before the end of play on Saturday. At Old Trafford in the second of the one-day internationals, Cairns showed himself to be a formidable hitter. Yesterday he defended staunchly, though it was in looking for runs that he was bowled. Congdon, his defence still admirably sound, needs no only another 20 runs to become New Zealand's leading scorer in Test cricket. John Reid is the man he has to beat. Old bowled only five overs in

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Kent spurn bizarre tactical possibilities

By Richard Streeton
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire (6 pts) drew with Kent (6).

Kent managed to glean two bonus points for batting yesterday, which brought them a small measure of compensation from this abbreviated match. Play could not start until 4.30; heavy rain overnight had given the square a further soaking. With the time left, Kent realistically spurned the more bizarre tactical possibilities open to them. Their late batsmen advanced the score from 143 for 20 to 200 for nine, and the game was given up half-way through the last hour.

Underwood, who, with an additional hour or so available, would have brought about a crucial role with the ball, was the tailender who did as much as anybody with the bat in the closing stages. He scored 20 in the last 10 minutes, and Kent's captain, Brian Statham, said that every champion ship point could prove important. Kent return to Canterbury for today's Gillette Cup tie in which they will play the first of three possible in a fixture in which only three and a half hours play was possible on the last two days.

Kent have now been deposed from top of the championship table for the first time since they beat Middlesex at Canterbury. They stand four points behind Essex, who were beaten at Southport on Monday. Both have a match in hand over their nearest rivals, Kent's match with Essex at Colchester on August 23 provides the only instance in the remaining fixtures of any of the leading sides meeting at the top of the table.

The top positions in the table now are:

Team	Pts	Wickets	Runs	Over
Essex	16	10	10	10
Kent	15	10	10	10
Yorkshire	14	10	10	10
Nottinghamshire	13	10	10	10
Gloucestershire	12	10	10	10
Leicestershire	11	10	10	10
Surrey	10	10	10	10
Warwickshire	9	10	10	10
Derbyshire	8	10	10	10
Northamptonshire	7	10	10	10
Worcestershire	6	10	10	10
Gloucestershire	5	10	10	10
Leicestershire	4	10	10	10
Surrey	3	10	10	10
Warwickshire	2	10	10	10
Derbyshire	1	10	10	10
Northamptonshire	0	10	10	10
Worcestershire	0	10	10	10
Gloucestershire	0	10	10	10
Leicestershire	0	10	10	10
Surrey	0	10	10	10
Warwickshire	0	10	10	10
Derbyshire	0	10	10	10
Northamptonshire	0	10	10	10
Worcestershire	0	10	10	10
Gloucestershire	0	10	10	10
Leicestershire	0	10	10	10
Surrey	0	10	10	10
Warwickshire	0	10	10	10
Derbyshire	0	10	10	10
Northamptonshire	0	10	10	10
Worcestershire	0	10	10	10
Gloucestershire	0	10	10	10
Leicestershire	0	10	10	10
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Warwickshire	0	10	10	10
Derbyshire	0	10	10	10
Northamptonshire	0	10	10	10
Worcestershire	0	10	10	10
Gloucestershire	0	10	10	10
Leicestershire	0	10	10	10
Surrey	0	10	10	10
Warwickshire	0	10	10	10
Derbyshire	0	10	10	10
Northamptonshire	0	10	10	10
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Derbyshire	0	10	10	10
Northamptonshire	0	10	10	10
Worcestershire	0	10	10	10
Gloucestershire	0	10	10	10
Leicestershire	0	10	10	10
Surrey	0	10	10	10
Warwickshire	0	1		

SPORT

Racing

Walker pins faith on Lynch for big Redcar handicap favourite

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

John Walker has engaged John Lynch to ride his improving three-year-old Snackover in the William Hill Cup at Redcar on Saturday. Snackover was ridden quite beautifully by Patrick Bedy at Goodwood last Friday, when he surprised those who thought that Philadelphe was in the nature of a certainty. Snackover's Bedy can manage, even though it includes a penalty for that success at Goodwood, and Walker does well to snap up "Kipper" as Lynch, as he is widely known in racing, I doubt whether Lynch has ever ridden better in the 22 years that he has held a licence, than he has this season.

Snackover is the joint favourite with Kintore at 5-1 in the sponsors' ante-post book which was drawn up yesterday. Bill Watts said that he was relying solely on Kintore and that both Kintore and Running Jump can be regarded as doubtful runners, even though they were the 15 who stood their ground at yesterday's four-day forfeit stage.

For Naught and Petrol come next in the ante-post book. Then Hillys go 8-1 the recent Ascot winner. Andy Rew, 9-1 Carriage Way, 10-1 for those I have mentioned. The full list of acceptors is Sunday Guest, Chukkar, Kintore, Andy Rew, For Naught, Carriage Way, Chukkar, Kintore, Prince Gabriel, Hushell, Kintore, Steadfast, Running Jump, Snackover, and Sweetwill.

As the handicapper is to be outdone by his principal rivals, Ladbrokes opened an ante-post book yesterday on the Redcar Leisure Handicap which is being sponsored by one of their subsidiaries at Brighton today. The leading price is 2-1 for Tudor Rhapsody, 9-2 Somers, 8-1 If and When, 10-1 Michael's Mount, 12-1 others.

Making Tudor Rhapsody and Somers the first and second favourites corresponded with my feeling that the finish could easily be dominated by the two. Tudor Rhapsody has been in good

form lately and may possibly have been unlucky not to win his fourth race in succession at Doncaster last Thursday when he finished far in second place only half a length behind Staffordshire Knot, who had won his two previous races in Tudor Rhapsody had won earlier at Leicester and Wolverhampton, all three races over today's distance.

Somers has not been successful since the early part of the season when the "won" race at Warwick each time over seven furlongs. However, he did not run at all badly in his last race at Kempton Park, where he finished second in a race over 12 furlongs. What prompts me to think that Somers should run well this afternoon is the state of the ground where Monday's Deluge. It was soft underfoot when he won and he has not experienced those conditions for quite a while.

A year ago Guy Harwood, who trains out of Brighton at Pulborough, won the Brighton Challenge Cup with Olin and today he is taking the same horse there again to try to win the same trophy again. Olin has already won a previous encounter with Brighton this season. He won the Operatic Society Challenge Cup when he was beaten by two lengths. That form was endorsed subsequently when Olin won the Princess of Wales Stakes at Newmarket.

It would be wrong though, to get completely carried away with enthusiasm for Olin's chance this afternoon. He is a very good horse. After all, he will be meeting Marakas on 5 lb more terms behind him and only two lengths behind him and on paper Marakas has much the same sort of chance as Remo going on the way. The price is 2-1 for Olin, 3-1 for General Carl at Sandown last month.

The best bet on the card could be John Lynch on the Redcar Leisure Handicap. He has never run. Her trainer, Luca Cumani, made no secret of the fact earlier in the season that he thought she might develop into a classic.

STATE OF GOING (Official): Brighton: Good, Portsmouth: Good to firm, Ayr: Good, Devon: Firm.

3.30 BRIGHTON CHALLENGE CUP (Handicap: £3,629: 11m)

401 001033 Remo (C) (Capt. J. Lemos), C. Brittain, 4-10-0

402 000000 Persia (C) (D. Morris), R. Ashurst, 7-8-5 C. Williams

403 001030 Decima (B) (S. Marchant), G. Hunter, 4-8-11 W. Taylor

404 000221 Olin (C) (D. Morris), R. Ashurst, 7-8-5 C. Williams

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4.30 LANES STAKES (E2,732: 1m)

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Eastern Palace (left) overhauls Orient Boy and Royal Diver in the Town Hall Handicap.

Cheers for Schweppervescence

The fantastic success story of the four horses bought by Schweppervescence at a national competition for publicans continued when Schweppervescence carried off Brighton's feature race, the Duke of Norfolk Memorial, Nursery yesterday.

Bookmakers made a mistake in allowing Schweppervescence to drift from 5-2 to 4-1, for regaining the lead two furlongs out, he drew steadily clear to romp home by three lengths from Dedman Vale. It was an improvement on his narrow victory over this course last month, and apart from the steady progress he has made in the meantime, Ryan Price, the trainer, also thought that the mare's going was much appreciated by his youngster. "It was

the rail which decided me to run him here instead of Lingfield at the weekend," he said. "While the Stoute-trained Schweppervescence, winner of six of his seven races and rated the fastest two-year-old of the season, is the star of the quartet bought by Price for a bargain, 10,000 guineas, yesterday's winner is the luckiest."

After an unfortunate first appearance at Bath, the colt nearly died in a 1,000 mishap at Farnham. "He was being ridden through a gate to the gallops when he dived and caught his back in the hole, and you could put your hand round his jugular vein. It needed 25 minutes and 12 external stitches to put him right."

Schweppervescence's owner is the publican of the Angel and Crown at Richmond, Surrey, and there are sure to be more dividends in store. But it was mixed luck for the Price stable, which had two seconds with Charlie's Manie and Sun Prince.

Temporarily on the easy list after reading on a nail John Winter missed using his elegant little filly, Gleebe Hill, improve on a promising first appearance at Newmarket last month with a length defeat of Charlie's Manie in the Alfriston Stakes. Brought with a sustained challenge from the foot of the hill by 2-1, Raymond, she caught her pace making rival inside the final furlong to win in game style.

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Yachting

New Moon lights the way for one-design

By John Nicholls

Racing Correspondent

At last the weather gods in the form of a week of rain, sun, and wind, have released, and competitors yesterday enjoyed first class sailing conditions. Not only did the sun come out but a wind from the south-east allowed windward starts for all classes. The courses for the handicap classes were well suited to that they had different windward marks and there was no congestion on the windward mark. The breeze held up all day, and most of the 650 entries will have been well satisfied with what they were offered.

Possibly the smaller boats in the local classes would have been more subject to condemnation of crew. The crew in question being her probable helmsman, Philip Cribbin, but I am assured she will be aboard for the series at Poole.

The class one boats, racing for the Britannia Challenge Cup, were away first with most of them heading well offshore. Edward Heath's Morning Cloud, with Owen Parker at the helm, was the most seaward boat, and seemed to be going well. But she was unable to break clear of the boats to windward, and Yeoman was the first to cross the line.

The class one boats, racing for the Britannia Challenge Cup, were away first with most of them heading well offshore. Edward Heath's Morning Cloud, with Owen Parker at the helm, was the most seaward boat, and seemed to be going well. But she was unable to break clear of the boats to windward, and Yeoman was the first to cross the line.

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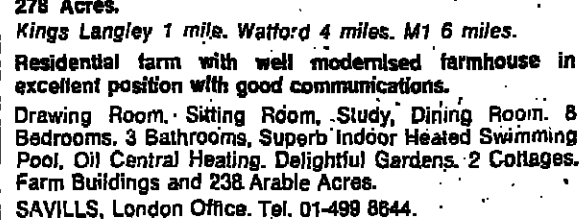
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References

Bernard Levin

How Mrs Gandhi gagged the press by the flick of a switch

Yesterday I presented and quoted from the report of the Shah Commission of Inquiry into Mrs Gandhi's Emergency, showing how the Commission had established that Mrs Gandhi's ostensible reasons for imposing it were fraudulent and her motive solely the desire to stay in power though judicially disqualified. Today, I want to turn to some of the things that happened once the Emergency was imposed. And first, the censorship. It may be recalled that one of the more monstrous deceptions for which Mrs Gandhi was responsible during the Emergency (on a widely publicized visit to Sri Lanka, for instance) was that there was no pre-censorship of newspapers and magazines. Even at the time, on the sketchy information available to me, I demonstrated the cynical falsity of her claim; but the Shah Commission, which has gone into the question in exhaustive detail, shows that the censorship was far more widespread and intense, and the viciousness with which those who defied it were pursued far greater, than even I had supposed.

Here are the Commission's conclusions, based on the voluminous evidence heard in the course of the inquiry:

The media policy of the Government was enunciated by the then Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, at a high level meeting which was held under her chairmanship on July 26, 1973. At this meeting it had been decided that a law should be made to prevent seditious, malicious and mischievous writings in newspapers and journals, that news agencies should be re-structured, that the Press Council should be allowed to die a natural death, and a review should be made of all facilities which had been given to press correspondents by the Government.

While explaining the reasons for the imposition of Emergency, Mrs Gandhi had said that it was the newspapers which were inciting the people and creating a terrible situation. According to her, the agitation was only in the newspapers and once the newspapers were placed under censorship there was no agitation.

The reasons for the measures taken against the media in general and the press, in particular, was to keep the public in ignorance and to prevent them from thereby suppressing dissent in every form, individual, political, parliamentary and judicial, and that it was used as an instrument of



news management aimed at thought control. Censorship was used to eliminate dissent and to keep the public in ignorance. The Commission found that the censorship was far more widespread and intense, and the viciousness with which those who defied it were pursued far greater, than even I had supposed.

While the details and methods of the censorship were being worked out, which took a little while, the desired effects were achieved, the Commission found. The authorities simply cutting off the electricity supply to the newspapers; the orders to take this step were, even under the terms of the Emergency by then in force, illegal. The censorship proceeded by the imposition of certain "guidelines", which the press had to obey or suffer seizure, banning or a variety of harassment. (The guidelines themselves were subject to strict censorship, and could not be published.)

The censorship was extraordinarily wide. I quote again

from the Shah Commission report:

Parliamentary and court proceedings were also subject to censorship. Statements made on behalf of the Government could be published in full or in a condensed form. Nothing else was allowed to be published except the names and party affiliation of the members speaking on a subject.

Supplementary guidelines for parliamentary coverage for the period from 22-7-1973. These guidelines inter alia laid down that reference to some of the empty seats in the Opposition benches should not be allowed; names of members who were absent were also not allowed. [This, of course, was designed to suppress the news of the arrest and detention of Opposition members.]

It was not only Parliament that was censored:

As regards courts of law, guidelines were issued to the press which said that while publishing news, comments or reports relating to proceedings in a Court of Law only the operative part of the judgment was to be published in appropriate language.

Not merely the publications of course judgments were censored but directions were also given as to how particular judgments should be published. In Mrs Indira Gandhi's appeal to the Supreme Court in her election petition case, a series of directions were issued by the chief censor on what aspects of the case should be given publicity and what aspects of the case should not be played up at all.

The Commission then goes on to give a long list of specific instances of censorship. (One example: "A statement made by the Chief Minister of Gujarat criticizing any action taken by the Centre should be spiked, but if his statement is innocuous it may be allowed.") The Report sums up thus:

In practice censorship was utilized for suppressing news unfavourable to the Government, to play up news favourable to the Government and to suppress news unfavourable to the supporters of the Congress Party.

But censorship was only one of the means used by Mrs Gandhi to extend and consolidate her dictatorial powers. Individual journalists were harassed by having their accreditation cancelled, foreign correspondents stationed in India were obliged to sign a bond agreeing to abide by the pre-censorship laws, and Indian correspondents of foreign publications were particularly subject to pressure. As, for instance:

Shri Ramaswami, who was the representative of the United States had his telephone cut, his accreditation taken back and his telephone withdrawn in spite of the fact that Newsweek expressly told Shri Ramaswami that the United States had no participation in any Newsweek reporting from India since censorship was imposed.

Of course, one of Mrs Gandhi's first moves was to turn All-India Radio into an instrument of propaganda for her and her regime. A single excerpt from the Commission's report makes clear the effect of the action.

The slant against the opposition was so obvious that in December 1973, AIR bulletins devoted 2,207 lines to the spokesman of the Congress Party as against 34 lines in the opposition. In December 1974, the same figures had

been 571 and 522 respectively.

But no means of communication was left untouched:

A number of films were produced by the Films Division to project the image of Mrs Gandhi not only as a Youth Leader but as a leader in his own right.

The other Government media, ie Directorate of Field Publicity, Song and Drama Division, were also asked to project the image of Mrs Gandhi and the Congress Party.

A number of multi-media campaigns were launched during the Emergency to coincide with important milestones in Mrs Gandhi's career. The most important were the "Decade of Achievement" and "The Year of Fulfilment".

The former was organized when Mrs Gandhi had completed 10 years in power as Prime Minister. Various government media departments were given detailed instructions on how this was to be publicized. Thus, Directorate of Field Publicity was to screen extensively the several films it had on the Prime Minister, and also to obtain in numbers the tapes of Mrs Gandhi's broadcast of November 11, 1973, for extensive publicity in semi-urban and rural areas. The Films Division also prepared a film, A Day with the Prime Minister. The AIR was directed to select 200 quotations from Mrs Gandhi's speeches and to put out five to 10 of these quotations daily on the air. The Publications Division was directed to boost the sales of Mrs Gandhi's books and to publish informative and interesting sketches with photograph of Mrs Gandhi in various journals and periodicals.

A fraudulent Emergency, improperly imposed for improper motives; rigid and comprehensive censorship to prevent the truth being known; propaganda to ensure that lies were disseminated instead; but all this would have been of no avail without the most sinister and disgraceful of all Mrs Gandhi's actions under the Emergency—the arrest and detention (without trial) of her opponents or potential opponents. To that subject I shall turn on Friday.

(to be continued)

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An open letter to the President of Czechoslovakia from Julius Tomin, civil rights campaigner



Dr Julius Tomin, his wife Zdena and their two sons pictured in Prague earlier this year.

The author is one of the lesser known signatories of Charter 77. A Marxist philosopher, he was active in promoting dialogue with Christians before and during the "Czech Spring" of 1968.

His subject is Greek philosophy. During the Stalinist era he served a prison sentence for refusing to do military service. His university post was later

restored and during part of the Dubcek period he was guest lecturer in philosophy at the University of Hawaii. He turned down offers of permanent work in the West and returned voluntarily to Czechoslovakia after the Soviet invasion. Since his return he has been either unemployed or has worked in an electric power plant and most recently as a night watchman in Prague zoo.

He conducts a regular in Greek philosophy home. His wife, as his indicates, has also been missed from her post in the West.

Dr Hejdanek, of whom writes, is a better known writer of Charter 77, a kind of Czech Protestantism writer of repute.

Dear Dr Husak, I am very afraid

Prague, June 19, 1978.

Mr President,

I am afraid. Official usage in our country does not speak of the police but of the "security". But the State and its public security system brings me no feeling of security. It evokes in me a lasting and a growing sense of anxiety. That is why I am writing to you.

I fear, every time I open my letter-box, that I shall find a summons to present myself for interrogation by security officers. Every time the door-bell rings I fear that the security men have come. When a car stops at night in front of our house I fear that they have come for me.

I am afraid to visit a friend. Sitting outside his door are the security men, adding my name to their list of callers. I am afraid to lose my job. I work as a night keeper in the zoo. My friend, a psychologist, was kicked out of a similar job.

I am afraid just to be in this country. The men from the Department of Internal Affairs have already tried to get me to leave Czechoslovakia. Now I fear that they will do anything to try to force me to leave.

But how can they do me further harm? They have deprived me of any job that befits my academic qualifications. They have deprived my wife of her job and my son of a place at high school. What further methods will they resort to?

I've been summoned to appear for interrogation tomorrow at the national security headquarters in Bartolomejska Street. I fear that they will imprison me, as they imprisoned Jiri Grusa for writing a book. I cannot stop writing and reflecting in my writing the situation in which I live. When the officials of the Department of Internal Affairs summoned me and then, with a sense of urgency that it was not my private fear, they told me to leave the country immediately, they told me this country had no need of philosophers who understood Greek. I could not sit back in the face of their threat. I shall write a letter that asks the question: "Are we of any use?" In the light of this question I want to rethink some ideas that I have met in the ancient philosophers. Today I am still a night keeper in the zoo; how long will I be able to walk free and to watch

by day, the messag through to the Depa "We're afraid now. Y now decide whom we n and whom we may n the officials are well I."

"We have done a good I visited the Comen logical Faculty, the Phi University and the Phi Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences. I these places know Dr H well and appreciate his significant Czech philos think that philosoph theologians have a voc special responsibility to That is why I took simple message: "D efforts to engender le form of terror. I think security men would b to create genuine cond security for our ci believe there is still that to happen. There simple way in which oppose the tendencies the security system I that deliberately crep Visit your colleague! single member of thes tion summoned the co do so."

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(Following this interrogation the author was allowed to go home.)

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For tomorrow I am summoned to security headquarters. How often has that happened during the past year? It is becoming more and more intolerable to me that the officials of the Department of Internal Affairs should, at their whim, force citizens of our state to be at their disposal. Had I the courage I would remain at home tomorrow and wait for them to carry me away: not one single voluntary step!

But after what the security men have done to me, I will go to Bartolomejska Street against my will, driven by fear. They dragged him from his place of work, dragged him through the corridor, down the staircase and through a dirty courtyard. They abused him, trampled on his master, kicked him, left him lying on the ground for hours in a cold room in mid-winter in Bartolomejska Street, with open windows and doors.

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Europe feels the pinch of Salt

Throughout the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt) the Russians have attempted to impose controls on nuclear forces in Europe by including American aircraft based in Europe and the British and French nuclear deterrents. The Americans have resisted these efforts, insisting that the talks must confine themselves to weapons of intercontinental range. This position has now been undermined by the cruise missile, which is palpably designed for long-range strategic use, and so cannot be excluded from Salt, even though it could also play a significant role in the European theatre. A Salt agreement will now unavoidably have a direct impact on force planning in Europe.

Much has been written about this advance descendant of the V-1, believed to be outstanding in its accuracy, versatility, choice of launch platform, low flying altitude, small radar signature while being relatively inexpensive. Such favourable publicity has stimulated considerable interest in Europe, where many defence planners are beginning to feel it could be most effective and plotted. Hence the concern over Salt. Not only might the Americans remove an attractive option for themselves in Europe, but they might in the process also prevent allies from exercising this option.

The Russians have been pressing for a clause in the new Salt treaty to prevent the United States getting round any restrictions on cruise missiles by a promise not to transfer to any other country relevant technology to Europe. The United States has agreed, not to circumvent this treaty, as she would not circumvent any other treaty, while making it clear that established relationships and patterns of co-operation with her allies will not be disrupted. While cruise missiles will not be supplied, no special procedures will be set up to control the flow of technology across the Atlantic. The Americans believe, rightly, that the Europeans are capable of building their own cruise missiles if they so desire, and that attempts to stop them in doing will only cause bad feeling.

However, even if the Europeans are not bound by Salt, an agreement will set standards for force planning which cannot be easily ignored. They will feel obliged to accept the Salt guidelines even without being parties to the treaty.

In the anticipated Salt package cruise missiles appear twice, in an eight year treaty and in a three year protocol, which covers those issues which have proved to be particularly intractable in the negotiations. Under the treaty the Americans will be allowed to deploy up to

120 heavy bombers carrying air-launched cruise missiles (ALCMs) of ranges above 500 kilometres and below 2,500 kilometres without having to give up anything elsewhere. The Americans have been more worried about the protocol which will include a prohibition on the deployment of all ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles above the range of 600 kilometres, though development and testing can proceed unimpeded.

The Americans argue that this constitutes a minor constraint as it will take a few more years before these cruise missiles are even ready for deployment and there is no commitment beyond 1981 (the longer it takes to sign a treaty the more difficult the problem of the duration of the protocol). The Europeans are not convinced. They suspect, as the Russians hope, that the provisions of the protocol will serve as the basis for Salt II. Because of this concern, a major effort will be made in the United States Senate to limit the Administration's hand in future negotiations over extending the protocol.

A new twist has now been added to this debate. Until recently it had not been generally realized that in addition to the permissive language in the treaty concerning cruise missiles on heavy bombers there is to be a clause restricting the deployment of ALCMs over the

range of 600 kilometres on non-heavy bombers. Furthermore, the definition of heavy bombers is going to be quite restrictive. Unlike the constraints in the protocol this particular one will last until 1986 and so is more severe.

This restriction is particularly troublesome to the British. Official thinking is coming round to the view that a sea-launched cruise missile would offer no great advantages over land-based medium-range ballistic missiles, such as the SS-20, targeted against western Europe, especially given the weakness in comparable European capabilities, including the ageing Vulcan bomber force. The British are therefore unlikely to support the use of the ALCM, perhaps for use with the new Tornado combat aircraft. It is precisely this sort of option that would be restricted by a Salt clause covering ALCMs on non-heavy bombers.

What this suggests is that it is going to prove very difficult to maintain a European cruise missile option without going against the spirit of Salt. The clause has fallen something of a dilemma. There are few objec-

tions to the rest of the Salt package. They recognize that the collapse of Salt could ruin what is left of deterrence and that a new strategic arms race could lead to American defence dollars being diverted away from Nato-oriented projects. They are also aware that sufficient European complaints over cruise

Central,
Cumbria.
July 27.

Textile companies worry over effect of raised Portuguese quotas on world import ceilings

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Serious concern at the way global ceilings on imports of synthetic cloth into Britain would be breached because of increased EEC quotas for Portuguese textiles was expressed by a United Kingdom textile industry delegation yesterday.

This was one of several anxieties about the operation of the Gatt Multi Fibre Agreement, put by the British Textile Confederation (BTC) and the British Clothing Industry's Council for Europe (BCICE) to Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, and Mr Michael Meacher, Under Secretary of State for Trade.

The meeting followed last week's EEC Council of Ministers meeting at which Britain agreed to an increase in textile imports from Portugal in exchange for a number of assurances.

The industry regrets the British decision to lift its four-month reserve on the EEC's provisional agreement with Portugal partly because it means increased imports of some sensitive textile products, notably cotton yarn, synthetic fabric and cord.

But the industry's biggest disappointment is that the agreement involves a breach of the global ceilings which are the total limit for imports of synthetic cloth into the United Kingdom from all low-cost sources.

Mr A. J. W. Lewis, chairman of the BCICE, said: "The concept of global ceilings goes right to the heart of the new Multi Fibre Agreement and now that the EEC has given way on the very first occasion it has been subject to political pressure there must be grave doubts what will happen on the next occasion, in spite of assurances that have been received."

Mr Dell told the delegations he recognized that confidence was the central problem but he felt that the industry's lack of confidence in the EEC upholding the agreement in the future was unfounded. The Government would press the Commission to maintain the agreement and had kept on its reserve on the Portugal arrangements in order to emphasize that Portugal should not be seen as a precedent, Mr Dell said.

The industry leaders also expressed serious disquiet about the way in which the arrangements for limiting sudden increases in imports were being applied by the Commission.

The confederation said afterwards that the industry had been assured that the so-called "basket extractor" mechanism, established as part of the EEC's import restrictions, would deal with sudden upsurges automatically and speedily.

So far events had proved otherwise, the confederation claimed. Action had been taken in some cases—namely on wool cloth from Argentina and trousers from the Philippines—and so far no application

made by Britain had been rejected by the Commission. However, long delays before action was taken by the Commission had allowed disruptively high imports to enter Britain.

But the industry welcomed the new assurances. The Commission has promised that imminent threats of increased imports to the United Kingdom from Mediterranean countries will be dealt with at an earlier stage and there is to be an extension of the coverage of the agreements with Mediterranean associate countries.

Import limits on Spain and Greece are now being transformed into binding agreements, a move welcomed by the industry, and negotiations have opened with Malta. Richard Hughes was in Hong Kong—Hong Kong garment manufacturers, harassed by restrictive overseas quotas, are investing in joint ventures in Sri Lanka, which, as a "developing country", is now exempted from such quotas.

At least five major Hong Kong manufacturers will begin operations in Sri Lanka in the next six months and the entrepreneurs are known to be negotiating with other Hong Kong interests for similar joint ventures.

Backed by aid from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the Sri Lanka Government is promoting Hong Kong investment with tax concessions and operational incentives through the Great Colombo Economic Commission.

Motor trade surplus declines by a third

By Edward Townsend

Britain's motor industry, consistently among the nation's top exporters, is experiencing a decline in its overall trade surplus despite booming exports.

In the first six months of the year, exports exceeded imports by £490m, but this represents a drop of a third from the surplus of £735m recorded in the first half of last year.

Latest figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that in the six months, exports rose by 10 per cent to a record £2,085m. But the increase was overshadowed by a 38 per cent rise in imports to a value of £1,595m.

The value of imported cars increased by 44 per cent to £906m which was almost double the value of car exports. The latter fell by only 27 per cent to £491m.

With car sales in the United Kingdom rising by almost 25 per cent so far this year, domestic producers have been unable to meet demand and output has increased by only 3 per cent. Importers have as a result taken nearly 50 per cent of sales. The total trade surplus last year was £1,310m but this year could fall below £1,000m.

Component and accessory manufacturers continue to be the industry's mainstay on the export front with overseas sales exceeding imports by at least 100 per cent.

Car importers, who sell mostly to the private buyer, are expected to win bumper share of the domestic market this month with the introduction of the "I" registration letter.

Many purchasers will have bought cars last month but delivery registration and it is expected that August sales will total about 230,000 against 200,000 a year ago.

Motor trade surplus declines by a third

Letters to the Editor

A UK strategy for microelectronics

Policy on product liability

Letters to the Editor

A UK strategy for microelectronics

From Mr J. C. Akerman, CBE
Sir, The announcement by Mr Eric Varley that the Government is to invest £70m over the next five years to assist the companies which plan to develop and manufacture microelectronic products is one which I greatly welcome.

The Minister's decision to establish a new division within the Department of Industry to be responsible for electronic applications will also most certainly receive the wholehearted support of the Electronic Components Industry Federation, of which I am chairman.

The problems facing the electronics industry in Britain today are great indeed. The

Government has taken a further step towards recognition of two important needs: financial support, which is welcome, and, hopefully, leadership as well.

It now becomes more than ever important for there to be a recognizable long-term strategy which will ensure a reduction of imports and a real growth of exports.

I am confident that the industry will seize the opportunity created by the Government.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. AKERMAN,
Managing Director,
Mullard Limited,
Mullard House,
Torrington Place,
London, WC1,
July 27.

Policy on product liability

From Mr P. S. Taylor
Sir, It was very heartening to see in the *Times* (August 1) drawing attention to the danger of over-product liability. It is not sufficient to realize that various proposals put forward recently by the P. Commission, so much of them making a manufacturer liable for the sort of defect for which any responsible manufacturer already is responsible. There is a prospect that producers become liable to an extent for defects which would have no means of venting, and it is this which causes industry to of the dangers, particularly innovation.

Individual companies have a defined limit to liability if they are to with confidence and ensure appropriately, as CBI considers that come with relevant safety and conformity with the of the art at the time of production. A merely logical conclusion is that those goods to be it as not defective.

Whatever happens, the city of an individual to compensate people limited, and it seems that a merely logical conclusion is that those goods to be it as not defective.

Whatever happens, the city of an individual to compensate people limited, and it seems that a merely logical conclusion is that those goods to be it as not defective.

Early oil refining

From Dr E. R. Ward
Sir, While your correspondent Mr Burton (July 24) and Mr Findlay (July 27) are correct in suggesting that Young was the first person to refine crude mineral oil it is only within their narrow circle of context that one could accept that Young was the first to develop an oil refinery or that Young's patent of 1850 laid down the basic oil refining concept.

What Young was really doing was applying earlier technologies developed in the coal tar industry. Long before Young there had been the development of the coal tar distillation industry leading to the production of useful products like coal tar naphtha. Charles Macintosh in 1819 began to distil coal tar obtained from the recently opened Glasgow gas works. The resulting coal tar naphtha was used to produce his famous waterproof materials.

A much more important development was BP 11,960 (Old Laws) of 1847-48 taken out by Charles Mansfield. Mansfield's patent enabled relatively pure benzene and toluene to be extracted from coal tar naphtha. These hydrocarbons became the basic raw materials of the coal tar chemical industry. It was not until about 1890 that the Nobel brothers began to extract individual components of petroleum oil on any appreciable scale.

Mansfield very rapidly began to apply his new raw materials to develop entirely new industries—eg, synthetic perfumes, surgical plasters, modern dry cleaning and portable illuminating gas apparatus. It is interesting to note that Mansfield was thinking about "tar" in its widest aspects, including mineral oil seepages, bitumen, etc, and was in correspondence with Young on these matters.

It is useful to note here that the "cracking" of fish oils to produce oil gas, an alternative to coal gas, was developed around 1820 and anticipated the much later development of cracking mineral oil fractions.

Mansfield was a typical Victorian polymath and it was tragic for Victorian technology that he met an early death in 1855 while working with coal tar hydrocarbons. Even before that his coal tar work was frequently interrupted by many other activities—eg, resuscitating Charles Kingsley from nervous breakdowns; writing a massive treatise on aerial navigation; pioneering Christian Socialism and working class education and endeavouring to improve sanitation in the East End of London. He is one of the most neglected of Victorian scientists and social reformers.

E. R. WARD,
7 Chatsworth Road, Poole.

Need for a 20p coin

From Mr A. D. Kitch
Sir, The fact that my pocket has just ripped because of the weight of the 10p pieces that I have given in change is a proof to me at least, that a 20p coin is needed. A 20p coin, near country with a decimal has the equivalent of a 25p coin.

The huge mintage silver jubilee crown (10p), I understand, is a sight of many of them used as common coins, be proof enough for it to realize that we all such a coin.

ALAN DARRELL KITCH,
162, Taunton Road,
Briggwater, Somerset.

A personal tax problem

From Mr N. J. Flower
Sir, My personal tax affairs are handled by the Belfast Tax Office, although I am employed by a London company. This is to suit the Inland Revenue, not me.

The Inspector of Taxes insists that, because he is based in Belfast, I do not have the right (which I would otherwise have,

and would much value) to take an appeal to the General Commissioners. Does it not seem a bit thick that I should be denied this election?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS J. FLOWER,
Willows,
Taplow Common Road,
Burnham,
Bucks, SL1 8LP.

Bankruptcy total at 4,177 last year

By Bryan Appleyard

Personal and business failures, after hovering around 6,800 for two years, fell to 4,177 last year.

But the figures cannot be taken to indicate any underlying trend, as they largely represent the effects of the Insolvency Act 1975 which raised the monetary limits on bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings, most importantly increasing the minimum debt figure from £50 to £200.

In spite of the reduced numbers the estimated liabilities of £115m was much the same as in 1976.

The number of bankruptcies fell from 6,700 to 4,095 while the number of Deeds of Arrangement fell from 96 to 82. But the liabilities involved in bankruptcies rose sharply from £78.2m to £105.5m while the amount for Deeds of Arrangement fell from £36.5m to £9.3m under Deeds of Arrangement.

This probably indicates both a more hawkish attitude from creditors of larger insolvent concerns and the raising by Act of the average scale of insolvencies.

Of the 3,078 trading bankruptcies the construction industry again provided the largest number of failures at 986 with an average deficiency of £4,720. This was followed by retailers, road haulage, taxis and hire cars; restaurants, cafes, pubs and clubs and financial businesses and professional services.

BL may have to raise incentive offer to £12

By Clifford Webb

Senior managers from all BL Cars in the United Kingdom were called to a meeting yesterday at the group's Midland training centre to hear of a productivity incentive scheme which will be put to the unions on Friday.

Mr Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, said that the rapid introduction of an incentive scheme "is crucial to the survival of the company".

Unofficial reports suggest that he has been forced to raise the upper limit from the £8 per week originally proposed to £12 a week.

Management has stressed from the outset of the negotiations more than nine months ago that it is only interested in a genuine productivity deal in which payments are directly linked to additional output.

It has also insisted that it should be standardized for all plants to prevent a return to the old "leap frogging" days of piece work.

Output in many plants has fallen in recent months to the point where there are now serious doubts about BL's chances of meeting the 819,000 cars target set by Mr Edwards for 1978.

Ironically there is growing evidence suggesting that this decline in output is partly due to the protracted negotiations for an incentive scheme.

Payments will be based on output above an agreed norm.



Mr Michael Edwards: scheme is crucial to survival.

Establishing this baseline is seen by both sides as the most crucial factor in the negotiations.

Shop stewards want it related to existing output and the lower this is now the better their chances of obtaining a favourable baseline.

Management is pressing for it to be fixed at a level directly related to man hours worked.

Shop stewards see this as an indirect move to cut the workforce by the 7,000 jobs Mr Edwards said he needs to meet his 12,000 reduction by the end of the year.

Friday's meeting of BL Cars Joint Negotiating Council is unlikely to conclude a deal.

Changes in cash limit procedures

Mr Joel Barnett, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, announced yesterday the Government's decision to implement the new cash limit procedures.

The new cash limit procedures will be based on the new system of the Estimates, which are subject to approval by Parliament. The new cash limit procedures will be based on the new system of the Estimates, which are subject to approval by Parliament. The new cash limit procedures will be based on the new system of the Estimates, which are subject to approval by Parliament.

Italy approves Bill to rescue big firms

From John Earle

Rome, August 1.—The Italian Cabinet today approved a Bill establishing a procedure to make possible the rescue of big firms in difficulties with debts above 50,000m lire (about £31m).

It envisages management by a specially appointed commissioner, assisted by a committee of creditors, who will draw up a recovery programme in an effort to avoid collapse. If, however, it proves impossible to implement the programme, normal insolvency proceedings will be instituted.

The Bill is designed in the first instance to rescue Liquechimica, a company of the ailing Liquegas chemical group, whose former chairman, Signor Raffaele Ursini, was arrested three weeks ago on charges by a Reggio Calabria magistrate of fraud and falsifying the balance sheet.

A Government statement said the Bill, proposed by Signor Carlo Donat Cattin, Minister for Industry, was approved in order to facilitate a return to production by firms with overall indebtedness in excess of 50,000m lire, which on the basis of investigation by a judge, appeared to have difficulty in meeting their obligations.

Any insolvency proceedings would be suspended and, if no recovery programme had been already proposed, a commissioner would be appointed, assisted by a committee of creditors, who would see to the payment of debts and to the recovery of the firm.

If, the statement added, objective conditions made impossible the formulation or implementation of a recovery programme, normal insolvency proceedings would then be instituted.

The government has been seeking a solution to the crisis at Liquechimica for weeks. The trouble centres on an important plant at Saline near Reggio Calabria for the manufacture of bioproducts, fatty acids, amino acids and citric acid which has been built over the last five years but has never come into production.

The danger is that Liquechimica's difficulties might spread to other ailing chemical companies, such as Societa Italiana Resine and Montedison.

Meanwhile Signor Guido Papalia, the Reggio Calabria deputy public prosecutor, who is investigating the Liquechimica case, in an outspoken interview with the weekly magazine *L'Espresso* said: "The situation is clear. It is a matter of figures and not of talk."

The magistrate stated that judicial inquiries would be opened into the role of the medium-term lending institutes, ICIP and Isveimer, into Banco di Napoli, and into the Casse del Mezzogiorno.

Exports avert 'disaster' for scrap industry

Exports have saved the British scrap industry from a "disaster", according to Mr John Wheatley, president of the British Scrap Federation.

The export total for the first half of this year represented an annual rate of more than 1.5 million tonnes; if this were maintained it would be a record.

Overseas earnings, at £27m so far, also seemed set to break last year's record of £37m unless there was a major upset or renewed restriction on exports.

CBI 69th Industrial Trends Survey, July 1978

1. Are you, or has your business, been more or less active than four months ago?	More	Same	Less		
	15	65	15		
2. Are you, or has your business, been more or less active than four months ago?	More	Same	Less		
	23	57	20		
3. Do you expect to produce more or less output than four months ago?	More	Same	Less		
	18	37	33		
4. Is your present level of output below capacity (i.e., are you working below a satisfactory level of capacity)?	Yes	No	N/A		
	84	36	1		
5. Exchanging material variations, do you consider that in volume terms:	Increased	Same	Decreased		
a. Your present total order book is	13	43	42		
b. Your present export order book is (fills with no order book are requested to consider the order of demand)	18	38	40		
c. Your present stocks of finished goods are	19	59	8		
6. Exchanging material variations, what has been the trend over the last four months, and what are the expected trends for the next four months, with regard to:	Up	Same	Down		
a. New orders received	18	48	33		
b. Volume of total new orders	20	45	27		
c. Volume of output	28	45	25		
d. Volume of stocks	25	47	28		
e. New orders received	21	50	18		
f. Volume of output	25	54	20		
g. Volume of stocks	27	50	22		
h. New orders received	20	59	20		
i. Volume of output	18	61	19		
j. Volume of stocks	24	45	17		
7. Exchanging material variations, what has been the trend over the last four months, and what are the expected trends for the next four months, with regard to:	Up	Same	Down		
a. New orders received	18	48	33		
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g. Volume of stocks	27	50	22		
h. New orders received	20	59	20		
i. Volume of output	18	61	19		
j. Volume of stocks	24	45	17		
8. Approximate percentage of capacity utilization for your present output order book:	Below 50%	50-75%	75-90%		
	13	43	42		
9. What factors are likely to limit your output over the next four months. Please tick the most important factor or factors.	Labour	Capital	Energy	Materials	Other
	77	22	4	10	2
10. What factors are likely to limit your ability to expand your output over the next four months. Please tick the most important factor or factors.	Labour	Capital	Energy	Materials	Other
	57	18	7	17	35

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Overseas earnings, at £27m so far, also seemed set to break last year's record of £37m unless there was a major upset or renewed restriction on exports.

IBM and Xerox end patent dispute with 5-year pact

New York, August 1.—International Business Machines and Xerox today announced an agreement that provides for an exchange of paid-up worldwide licences under all present patents and those applied for during the next five years.

It covers all products of both companies and ends 12 separate law suits between the two companies in the United States and Canada. IBM will pay Xerox \$25m (£13m) as part of the agreement.

In a joint statement Mr Frank Cary, chairman of IBM, and Mr

Argentina may switch ship order to Germany

By John Huxley

Neither British Shipbuilders nor the Ministry of Defence would confirm yesterday that Vöspor Thornycroft, the state company, had lost a £500m order to build six frigates for Argentina.

Both said the picture was unclear, but conceded that a decision by Argentina to place the order with the West German shipbuilders Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg, would not be unexpected.

The deal, which involved Type 21 Amazon class boats, has been under consideration for more than two years. Official sources suggested that the decision to turn to West Germany was prompted largely by Argentine anger over British criticism of the ruling junta's record on human rights and ill-feeling over Britain's claim to the Falkland Islands.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Blohm and Voss in Hamburg denied that an order for six frigates had been placed with the company. He confirmed that it is bidding for a contract to build one 2,000 tonne frigate. It is understood that the remaining frigates could be built in Argentina.

Computer growth slows in west Europe

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A slowing in the rate at which computers are being installed in western Europe is indicated in figures just published by international computer corporations, publishers of the *European Report data-processing newsletter*.

During 1977, the company says, the installed base of general-purpose computers in western Europe grew less than 5 per cent in number and about 18 per cent in value, reflecting

a more cautious expansion compared with previous years.

The 1977 installed base totalled 52,621 computers valued at \$22,807m (about £12,000m).

As expected, IBM continues to hold the leading share in most areas, with an overall 56 per cent of the installed number and 54.5 per cent by value.

Britain's ICL has shown its predicted steady growth, with almost as many systems as IBM in the United Kingdom (32 per cent compared with 33 per cent of the installed number).

ICL also continues to build up its base outside Britain, particularly in West Germany, France, the Benelux countries and Switzerland.

West Germany continues to be the biggest national market, both in number and value of systems. The United Kingdom is second and France is third in terms of value.

Manufacturing industry continues to be the biggest and fastest-growing sector in terms of computer use, with the financial industry a strong second.

ICL also continues to build up its base outside Britain, particularly in West Germany, France, the Benelux countries and Switzerland.

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Confidence in the future

Progressive expansion will continue

Profits expected to increase steadily

For the year ended 31st March, 1978 the profit performance in a difficult year was creditable—the Home Improvement Trade continued to expand, exports increased and the balance sheet was strengthened. Currency risks have been minimised for the current year.

	1978	1977
Turnover	£247m	£222m
Group Profit before Taxation	£12.9m	£14.3m
Retained Profit plus Depreciation	£ 7.0m	£11.8m
Ordinary Shareholders Funds	£63.7m	£59.7m
Earnings per Ordinary Share*	12.7p	21.4p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	4.673p	4.168p

* Based on a tax charge of 82%, earnings per ordinary share would have been 11.3p (1978) and 12.6p (1977).

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Index pressing towards 500 level

Any vestige of bearish sentiment still struggling to survive in a buoyant market was finally dispelled yesterday when the FT Ordinary share index rose 6.1 to 495.5.

In the current account, the index has climbed almost 16 points to a six month high there are few market men still doubting that it will break through the magical 500 level.

The only apparent uncertainty now is when it will reach this barrier. However, more important from the chartists point of view, is the 497 level and the index is now within an ace of breaking through into a higher band.

Forecasting a down turn in pre-tax profits this year at English China Clay, the current share price of 78p around 50p high. The brokers will be looking for 22.5m against a previous 24.5m and, with heavy price increases and reduced demand expected, see the shares as a "sell".

Sentiment was helped yesterday by the fall in United States interest rates and suggestions of a quarter point fall in MLR tomorrow.

Buying was generally light, with some 4,374 bargains marked, and directed more into special situation stocks than blue chips. The FT Allshare index, adding 2.38 to 266.55 is now within half a point of its all-time peak.

In British Funds, shorts closed much as they opened through the longer end of this range did firm a shade.

In long, helped by American interest rates and the firmer pound, gilts edged an eighth to a quarter higher in reasonable trade.

Applications today for the new 12 per cent Exchequer 1999-2002 partly-paid stock are not expected to be heavy as it is still pitched slightly ahead of the market.

The Bank of England announced an issue of around £6.06m 9½ per cent Treasury stock 1981 as further compensation to the nationalized aircraft and shipbuilding industries. The issue will be made at a rate of £100 Treasury stock per 1973 compensation on account Deal.

in the stock will start today.

In the leader stocks John Brown led the way up with a 10p spurt to 428p while elsewhere gains of a few pence left ICI at 393p, Glaxo at 592p, Unilever at 532p and GKN at 285p.

In electricals GEC added 3p to 278p, Tubes firmed 6p to 390p and Farnell, where there was some speculative buying in a thin market, climbed 7p to 348p. Sharply higher profits from Unitech added 5p to the shares at 151p.

Profits being taken on Pilkington's trimmed 5p from the price at 595p while UKO International marked time at 153p.

Daily Mail 'A' climbed 17p to 360p on speculation of re-organization plans following the death of Lord Rothermere but Associated Newspapers added only 3p to 185p.

In front of first quarter figures tomorrow Reed International rose 4p to 147p while Bowater added 2p to 192p. Still helped by its recent chairman's statement De La Rue went 12p better to 412p.

With the price of bullion continuing to climb again, gold shares found some buying, particularly from the merchant banks and commodity trusts. Quality stocks with 8-9 per cent prospective yield were particularly attractive and Western Deep and President Steyn both closed almost 50p higher at 19 11/32, while Ved Resources climbed almost 75p to 116 11/32.

The flight from cash into assets also helped De Beers 5p higher at 398p and mining finance houses RTZ 4p better at 232p and Selection Trust which climbed 13p to 445p.

Platinums, where the metal price hit a high of \$267, up \$3.75 on the day, Bishopsgate at 96p and Rustenberg at 94p firmed 3p.

Metal refiner Johnson Matthey rose 5p to 458p.

Deane Devlin was suspended at 56 1/2p pending a probe into the share acquisitions of St Piran, a penny easier at 56p, while Brown & Jackson climbed 21p to 180p helped by speculation of interest following a recent major acquisition.

Trading news was good enough to add 12p to W. N. Sharpe at 203p and 5p to Sterling Credit at 32p while Westinghouse Brake held steady at 56p.

In firm rubbers, Highlands & Lowlands climbed 61p to 129p while on active Hongkong market took Sardinia Matheson up 14p to 273p and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking 5p better to 332p.

A forecast of higher profits in the annual report added 4p to R. Wigfall at 237p while the report and accounts left SUITS unmoved at 115p.

Speculative interest added 12p to London Provincial Foster at 185p but profit taking after its recent sharp rise, trimmed a similar amount from Vixen at 158p.

Barker & Dobson added 3p to 134p on suggestions that its Oatstock subsidiary might be for sale while De International went 10p better to 272p.

Arlington Motors, after initially losing ground on final figures, ended unchanged at 135p.

In drinks, bullish comment in a trade paper combined with a

shortage of stock to add 11p to Greene King at 293p while elsewhere strong buying helped Bass, 3p better at 168p, Allied 21p higher at 90p and Distillers 2p firmer at 198p.

Properties continued to forge ahead with Chesterfield at 328p and Stock Conversion at 270p adding 6p and Hammerson 'A' climbing 10p to 585p.

Vantona has been a strong market of tomorrow's interim statement — despite expectations that the figures will be poor — and at 131p are around their year's "high". Some believe that an income-boosting preference scrip issue will be made, but while the board would like to reduce its five times over there are doubts about whether it would choose this route. If not, the prospect of little more than maintained full-year profits of £4m could leave the shares looking vulnerable.

Insurances were firm, in front of the interim reporting season which starts in the next account. General Accident firmed 8p to 372p while Royal 12p to 387p.

Banks were also improved with Midland adding 5p to 353p and Barclays at 342p, Lloyds at 260p and National Westminster at 260p firmed 2p.

Equity turnover on July 31 was £55.198 (£7.782 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, Selection Trust, Inchcape, RTZ Reg, Barclays, Boots, GKN, Imps, Midland and Distillers.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Assoc Brit Eng (F)	2.5(3.2)	0.04(0.008)	0.2(0.2)	—	—	—
Arlington Motor (F)	43.4(31.2)	1.2(0.65)	24.3(12.6)	—	—	7.8(6.5)
City Offices (F)	0.6(0.4)	0.05(0.02)	0.06(0.027)	—	—	—
I & J Dyson (F)	33.9(29.9)	2.9(2.3)	11.7(8.6)	1.67(—)	—	3.6(3.2)
Ex-Lands (F)	—	0.29(0.22)	3.7(2.5)	1.11(1.11)	2/10	1.11(1.11)
Hales Props (F)	0.94(0.59)	0.27(0.18)	7.1(4.6)	1.69(1.48)	15/9	2.4(2.2)
Hidong Estate (F)	0.92b(0.58b)	0.04b(0.15b)	—	nil(nil)	—	—
W. N. Sharpe (F)	5.1(4.1)	0.13(0.10)	—	nil(nil)	—	—
Smallshaw Knit (F)	2.1(1.8)	0.13(0.10)	—	0.9(0.8)	15/9	0.9(0.8)
Sterling Credit (F)	2.4(2.9)	0.32(0.28)	4.4(3.7)	—	—	—
Temple Bar Invest (F)	1.2(1.1)	1.1(1.0)	—	1.5(—)	31/10	—
W. House Brake (F)	30.5(29.5)	2.5(2.5)	—	0.9(0.8)	2/10	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=loss b=\$m.

Credit Suisse's assets reach almost £14,000m

International

Zurich.—Credit Suisse reports that its total assets rose by 1,900m Swiss francs to 46,300m francs (about £13,820m) during the second quarter this year, making a half-year increase of 2,300m francs. The bank said growth of client-deposits, up 1,600m francs during the first quarter, levelled off in the second quarter at 933m francs, making a total of 27,900m francs.—AP-Dow Jones.

General Motors' foreign peak

Detroit.—General Motors reports that in the first half of this year retail sales of its cars and commercial vehicles outside the United States and Canada rose by 10.2 per cent to a record 962,268 from \$72,935 a year earlier. The total was 6.5 per cent ahead of the previous record of 903,224 for the first six months of 1976.—Reuters.

Bruxelles Lambert

Paris.—The French authorities have not yet approved a proposal for Banque Bruxelles Lambert of Belgium to take a majority stake in Banque Louis Dreyfus sources close to Louis Dreyfus et Cie said. Banking sources believe the French Government is delaying approval in the hope of finding a French concern willing to take the stake. On June 12, Dreyfus et Cie said Bruxelles Lambert would initially take a 40 per cent stake in the French bank and then subscribe to a capital increase to give it an overall stake of just over 50 per cent, with Dreyfus et Cie holding the rest.—Reuters.

General Signal

Stamford, Conn.—General Signal Corp has signed a definitive agreement to acquire all Leeds and Northrup shares it does not currently own in ex-

Murata Manufacturing

Munich.—Murata Manufacturing of Japan will offer a DM40m, 8-year convertible bond with a coupon of 3.5 per cent and an indicated price of par, Bayerische Vereinsbank, the lead manager, reports. The price and conversion terms will be fixed on August 11.—AP-Dow Jones.

Opel record

Russelsheim.—Adam Opel reports that registration of its cars in the first six months of this year set a record of 301,401, compared with 278,016 in the corresponding half of 1977—an increase of 8.4 per cent.

General Motors subsidiary added that its share of the West German car market rose by nearly one point to 20.1 per cent.

American Standard

New York.—American Standard Inc. expects to report significant earnings gains in 1978 and should record further rises in 1979, the president, Mr. William Marquardt, said. In 1977, the company earned \$5.62 a share from operations or \$88.4m. This is before extraordinary credits of \$12.4m, or 79 cents a share.—Reuters.

Assoc Eng to drop in last half

Accompanying offer documents for its agreed 85p-a-share bid for Fluidrive Engineering is a forecast that Associated Engineering's pre-tax profits for the year to September 30 will be in the range of £28m to £30m. This is after charging £1.2m of redundancy and early retirement costs, and is down on last year's record £32.5m.

The board adds that it is "a little less optimistic about profits for the second half of the current year than it was at half time, when pre-tax profits dipped from £16.2m to £15m and when they hoped for an improvement in the second half. At best, the forecast points to a slip in the second half from £16.2m to £15m and, at worst, to £13m.

Given that dividend controls are extended, the dividend will be just 10 per cent higher at 7.82p gross.

Advest takes control of French company

For £298,000, Advest Group has acquired 80 per cent of Azens Entreprises, a privately-owned French company, which makes mechanical flexible linear controls. The deal values the whole of the French company at £373,000.

Boden has long-standing links with Advest's subsidiary, Bowles Control of Lincoln, which has similar business. Advest plans to develop and expand the French company as an independent unit under its existing management, while advantages will be taken of the opportunities for technical collaboration.

Last year, the French company made a pre-tax profit of £103,000 on turnover of £11.2m. Its net assets at the year-end were £235,000.

Pinchin Denny to trade in gilts

Pinchin Denny yesterday confirmed it is to start trading in

the gilt-edged market from September 1.

Mr Mark Nickerson, a member of the management committee of Pinchin Denny, will assume responsibility for trading in the gilt-edged market. Additional funds are being raised for a private placing by Cazenove and County Bank, as a result of which Pinchin Denny will be joined in a limited partnership by a consortium of institutional investors consisting of County Bank, the Stockholders Investment Trust, London Trust Outhwaite Investment Trust and Witton Investment.

Yearling bond rate pegged at 9½ pc

The coupon on local authority bonds is unchanged this week at 9½ per cent at 100. The biggest bond, for £2m, is from Edinburgh while Coventry, Inverclyde and Portsmouth have each issued £1m.

Variable rate bonds are preferred by Essex, which is raising £1m, Restormel with £250,000, and South Lakeland with £750,000.

J & FB places 1.8m shares in Aurora

Johnson & Firth Brown is making, through a subsidiary, a placing with 12 institutions of its 1.8 million shares in Aurora Holdings. This represents about 9.7 per cent of ordinary equity of Aurora which has been placed in the market at 95p a share. The placing has been undertaken by Aurora's broker, Panmure Gordon.

Montague Meyer

In his annual statement, Mr John Meyer, chairman of Montague Meyer, says: "The demand for our products is going to be a little better this year than last, and generally Europe's Mr Meyer adds that

W Sharpe interim pleases market

By Tony May

A strong half-time performance has been put in by W. N. Sharpe, the greetings card group which earlier this year effectively sold itself back to shareholders as protection after numerous takeover approaches. At the same time, a total of nearly £5m was returned to shareholders.

The group has achieved a 32 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £1.38m for the six months to June 30 on turnover, 24 per cent ahead at £5.1m. This is much better than the usual half-year performance by a group whose business is largely seasonal and the shares jumped 12p to 203p on the news.

The board comments that this change in the group's trading pattern reflects accelerated dispatches to customers. This has brought a much higher percentage of the year's expected growth in turnover and trading profit into the first half year. The trading outlook continues to be satisfactory. The whole of last year produced a record £2.86m—a rise of 26.5 per cent on turnover 30.6 per cent up at £8.8m.

The board says that under the scheme of reconstruction, which will become effective on Friday, the company has disposed of some of its investments realised £43.4m. In the year ending March 31, £1.36m but this has not been included in the results. As was forecast, the dividend is 2.69p gross.

Offer raised for W G Frith

Following further discussions with Cornhill Holdings, W. G. Frith, Frith Folds has increased its offer for W. G. Frith, other than that already owned, from 70p to 86 1/2p.

The increased offer will be recommended by Mr Spencer Frith, independent chairman of W. G. Frith. However, Mr May and his advisers have again confirmed that they consider that the original offer of 70p was fair and reasonable and the increased offer was "generous".

trade in Australia and the Far East, where profits were down in the second half of 1977-78, are already showing improvements in the first part of the current year. "I hope in this statement I have demonstrated my confidence in the future of the company and that I expect the profit increases to be steady rather than dramatic", concludes Mr Meyer.

DE VERE HOTELS

De Vere Hotels and Restaurants says that Barclays Bank Staff Pension Fund has exercised its right to convert its holding of loan stock into 378,787 ordinary shares. The fund's holding of ordinary shares is thus increased to 5.6 per cent.

ASSOCIATED BRITISH ENG.

Turnover for year to March 31 was £2.5m (£2.3m). Pre-tax profit was £44,000 (£3,000). Earnings per share were 0.2p (loss 0.6p).

SUTCLIFFE, SPEAKMAN

Recent rights issue accepted in respect of 1,103,960 shares, approximately 30 per cent.

EX-LANDS

Pre-tax profit for year to December 31, 1977 was £236,500 (£255,101). Earnings per share were 3.79p (2.05p). Dividend is 1.65p gross (same).

HALES PROPERTIES

Turnover for year to March 31 was £249,000 (£292,600). Pre-tax profit was £278,400 (£182,412). Earnings per share were 7.15p (4.64p). Final dividend is 2.5p (1.2p). Total dividend of 3.7p gross (3.3p gross).

R. SMALLSHAW (KNITWEAR)

Turnover for half year to March 31 was £130,000 (£106,000). There is no interim dividend (same).

CROWN HOUSE

Board had hoped to recommend a final dividend for year to March 31 of 2.7p, making a total of 3.8p—an increase of 25 per cent. Following passing of Dividends Act, 1978, dividend must be limited to 2.28p. Two dividends, together totalling 2.7p will be paid in October.

Westinghouse Brake hit by £500,000 foundry plant losses

By Bryan Appleyard

An unexpected £500,000 loss because of problems with new foundry plant led Westinghouse Brake and Signal with a dip in interim profits from £2.7m to £2.5m.

Foundry plant installed as part of a £1m programme of modernisation simply failed to work, affecting both in-house supplies to the brake division and outside sales. These problems now seem to have been solved and Mr Leslie Thompson, the chairman, is expecting second-half figures to show an improvement over the first half.

But he reserves most of his optimism for next year on the basis of the order book, which currently stands at £75m against between £40m and £50m at the same time last year.

The buoyancy is being experienced mainly in signals, automation and control, and mainly overseas. In Australia, some of the optimism arising from this



Mr Leslie Thompson, chairman of Westinghouse Brake.

is offset by the current strength of the pound against the Australian dollar.

Meanwhile, Westinghouse announced two major new orders. The first is a £1m contract for a British joint venture with the Cubic Co of San Diego called Inghouse Cubic. This is a producing automatic collection systems prin for the United Kingdom. Europe. Westinghouse can sell ticket dispensers automatic gates to London Transport and the new company is at producing the next 100 of machines.

Secondly, the Automatic Controls Division has a £2.4m contract for a super control and data acquisition system to cover all the St Electricity Board districts. This is the largest tricity industry to be in control contract for the British and involves over two million consumer Back with the figures, term dividend is 1.4p. The shares at 56p yield pecially 5.8 per cent.

Supply still a problem at Arlington Motor Hlds

By Our Financial Staff

Arlington Motor Holdings increased its profits from £651,000 to £1.2m on turnover up from £31.2m to £43.4m in the year ending March 31.

Except for the small Aluminium and General Material Stocks, the improvement arose across the board. But the important feature was the buoyancy of demand for commercial vehicles. The one problem in this field was that Arlington could not obtain all the vehicles needed from British Leyland—for example it estimates that it could sell 50 per cent more of its own vehicles if supply succeeded in matching demand.

Commercial vehicle sales accounted for 58 per cent of the total last year, against 57 per cent the year before, buses and coaches for 25 per cent, against 26 per cent and cars for 17 per cent, against 19 per cent.

This year lorries have so far proved a flat market, while vans and cars are both booming, with the latter doubling their sales.

For the future, the company is likely to be seeking a Ford franchise to meet demand for fleet cars and to balance its trading profile, offsetting its high dependence on commercial vehicle demand. The supply picture in commercials is expected to remain roughly unchanged for the rest of this year with some easing in 1979, though this may be past the peak of the demand level currently being experienced.

Meanwhile the group balance sheet looks very different this year. First, because of the £740,000 rights issue at the end of last year, secondly, because of the renegotiation of bank facilities to give £1.5m of medium-term facilities and, thirdly, by the inclusion of the liabilities of the finance company which brings in here purchase and lessening loans of £2.6m.

The total dividends for the year, as indicated at the time of the rights issue, are increased by 19 per cent to 11.7p gross. The payout is covered 2.9 times.

Unitech climbs by 48pc to best-ever £3.1m pre-tax

By Michael Clark

A further substantial increase in growth is reported by Unitech, the Reading-based manufacturer of electronic components.

Figures for the year to June 3, show pre-tax profits up by 48 per cent to a record £3.1m. This has been achieved on sales up from £26.6m to £33.6m.

Commenting on future prospects Mr Peter Curry, chairman, said that while it was too early to make any positive indications he did not expect the group's rate of growth to exceed last year's.

Indeed, he was taking a cautious outlook on 1979 as a slow down in the growth of the United States electronics market from its current rate of 14 per cent to less than 5 per cent was feared. With the United States market accounting for about 50 per cent of the world electronics market, the rest of Europe is bound to suffer at some point, Mr Curry commented.

Shareholders this time will receive a final dividend of 3.85p, making a total for the year of



Mr Peter Curry, chairman of Unitech.

6.05p gross, an increase of 10 per cent. News of the surge in profits pushed the shares up 5p to 15p yesterday giving a p/e ratio of 13.6 and a yield of 4 per cent.

YJ Lovell may buy ICI firm

By Peter Wainwright

Word of a deal which, if it goes through, will greatly increase the scope of builder, developer and timber group Y. J. Lovell (Holdings) left its shares unmoved at 87p yesterday.

It is negotiating to buy Farrow Group, a concern in a similar line of business, and is presently part of Imperial Chemical Industries.

It is understood that Lovell would usefully extend its national coverage. Lovell is strong in Southern England while Farrow is well represented in the North.

For its part, ICI seems to

H Wigfall expects good profit rise

Television rental and al group, Henry Wigfall, is looking for a "mat increase in profits for the year. This follows a year which was a little over 1978, says the bc group is also continue to expand its insurance business, whose income £580,000.

Although a satisfactory was made in hire pur banking divisions they to be highly competent the board believes the activities should pr rewarding.

A record profit for 1975 was followed by a recovery in 1976. This was a fore taking into account of Comert Radiovision Se £112,000.

"We feel it a great achievement to have increased our Net Profit before Tax by 86%." Extract from Mr. N. C. N. Housden's statement to shareholders.

In the year 1977/78 Trading Profits have increased by 45%. Net Profit before Tax by 86% and Earnings per Share have almost doubled.

This excellent performance has resulted from improvements in all motor trading areas of the Group.

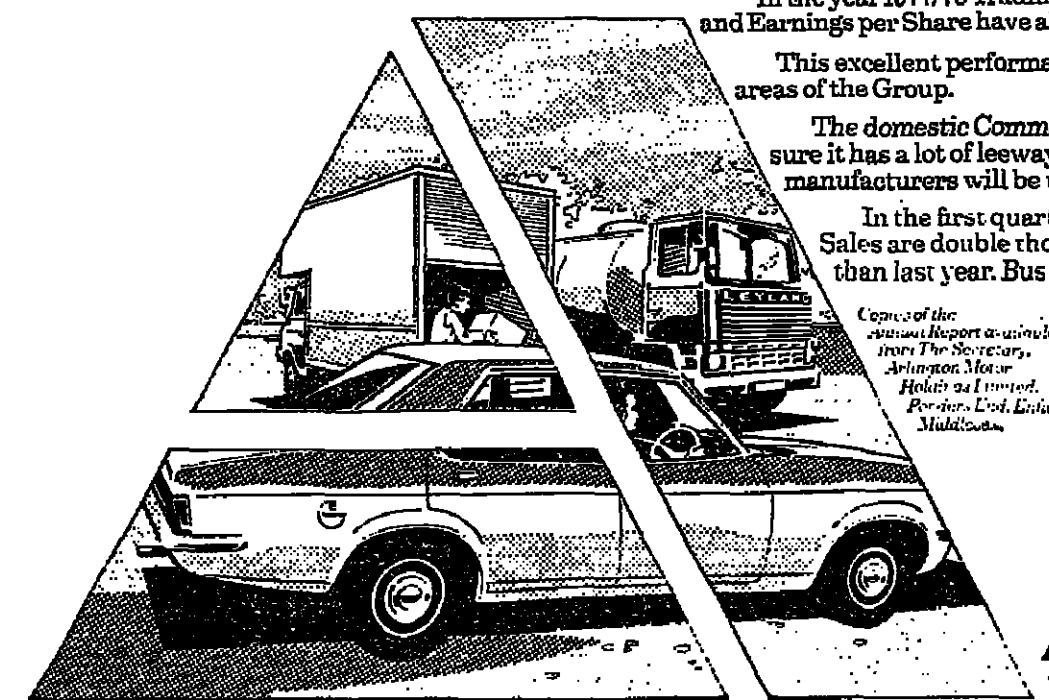
The domestic Commercial Vehicle Market has clearly improved but we are sure it has a lot of leeway yet to make up. Our concern is that British manufacturers will be unable to produce enough of the models in demand.

In the first quarter of this year Van Sales are over one third ahead and Car Sales are double those for last year. However, Truck Sales are little stronger than last year. Bus and Coach Sales are satisfactory.

Summary of Results	1977/78	1976/77
Sales	43,409	31,221
Profit before Tax	1,210	651
Profit after Tax	927	430
Extraordinary Items	96	—
Dividends	301	217
Earnings per share	24.51p	12.66p

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INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND. REGISTERED OFFICE: 10, ABINGDON ROAD, OXFORD, OX2 0AB. COMPANY NO. 1000000. SHARE CAPITAL: £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND: £1,000,000.



حركة الاستثمار

All-share index nears peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 24. Dealings End, Aug 4. § Contango Day, Aug 7. Settlement Day, Aug 15

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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Stepping Stones-Non-Secretarial-Secretarial-General-Tempting Times-

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